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Bay State Outlaws Beano; Huge Naval Fund Sought; Duce Expels More Fascists

The World's Day—May 14, 1943

New England: Beano Ban Signed by Saltonstall

Antigambling interests scored a victory today when Governor Saltonstall signed a bill outlawing beano games in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Fifteen thousand Boston high-school students, working on a carefully planned "stagger" system of "short shifts" under the direction of their teachers and OPA officials, will be recruited as volunteers for the mailing of War Ration Book Three to 4,500,000 Bay State consumers.

East Coast petroleum stocks stand today at 25.5 per cent of normal, the lowest on record, says Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes. Terming this "a very serious situation," he declares any increase in the amount of gasoline available for civilian use "unthinkable." Motorists, he says, should confine their driving to "absolutely necessary purposes."

Assistant janitors in public schools of Boston will be placed on the Civil Service rolls soon, Ulysses J. Lupien, Civil Service Director, announced today. Mr. Lupien decided to take immediate action, after conferring with the School Committee.

A total of 3,217 Massachusetts motorists face prosecution for violating the motor vehicle inspection law by failing to have their automobile safety equipment approved during April.

Washington: House Gets Huge Naval Measure

The House received from its Appropriations Committee a $29,463,687,198 naval appropriations measure—largest in history—with Admiral Ernest J. King's assertion, "We cannot afford to pussyfoot when it comes to appropriating money to carry on." [Financial Page.]

The House Appropriations Committee approved a subcommittee's recommendation finding Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands, unfit to hold a Government office.

President Roosevelt told a press conference he assumed that quite a large number of the hordes of Axis prisoners captured in Tunisia would be brought to the United States. [Page 9.]

President Roosevelt ordered the Government to take over the American Railroad Company operating in Puerto Rico. He told a press conference there had been a dispute in the operations of the road and he believed it best to have the Government take it over.

Legislation extending the Administration's reciprocal trade powers for two years was passed by the House and sent to the Senate after several Republican-sponsored amendments designed to give Congress control over the pact program were rejected. [Financial Page.]

Clifford J. Durr, a Federal Communications Commissioner, filed a petition with the House asking it to disquality Representative Cox of Georgia from serving on a committee investigating the F. C. C., alleging that Cox had accepted a $2,500 check from a radio station and had shown "self-interest and bias." [First Page. Second Section.]

The House Ways and Means Committee approved a three months extension of the bituminous coal act beyond May 23, to allow time for study of a bill continuing it for two additional years.

The drafting of fathers for military service in the immediate future appeared likely as the Army extended the furlough period given new inductees from 7 to 14 days.

Kosher meat comes under OPA price ceilings May 17 with specific retail cent-per-pound levels similar to those established for non-kosher cuts of beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

The prices of all soaps, washing powders and cleansers were standardized by the OPA in an order listing hundreds of soap items and the maximum prices for each according to the type of store.

Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, the Navy's foremost authority on lighter-than-air craft, was designated a Rear Admiral and assigned to take charge of a new training command for airship personnel.

Retailers cannot require their customers to buy an equal amount of sherbet or other frozen confection in order to obtain ice cream the OPA and Food Administration announced.

In Europe: Mussolini Expels Six More Fascists

Premier Mussolini has expelled six more Fascist officials from the party, the Rome Radio reports.

Robert A. Lovett, United States Assistant Secretary of War for Air, arrived in London on a mission connected with supplying aircraft to Britain and the United States Army Air Force.

German ships, harbored in Portuguese African ports in Angola and Mozambique since the beginning of the war, have been purchased by the Portuguese Government and by two Portuguese navigation companies, after long months of negotiations.

People of Tunis are to receive 500 grams of bread per day, and new coffee rations, according to a report of the British radio.

Joseph E. Davies, who is en route to Moscow on a special mission for President Roosevelt during which he is expected to confer with Premier Stalin, has arrived in Cairo.

National: Union Radio Ban Negotiations Fail

Negotiations to end a union ban on radio recordings have been suspended, it was announced in New York by the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) and the companies making transcriptions for radio use. A union demand that recordings made be withheld from broadcast by stations deemed at any time unfair by the union caused the impasse, according to a spokesman for the companies.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, returned to New York after spending two days in Washington, but no explanation appeared to be forthcoming on the reasons for his trip to the National Capital.

University of Michigan, beginning with its summer term June 28, will enter the commercial education field with classes in shorthand, typewriting, accounting, business writing, and office technique, Alexander G. Ruthven, President, disclosed as a move to help the wartime need for business help.

The War Department made its investigation at the Selfridge Field Army Air Base in Michigan strictly a private affair, but promised to make public its findings when the inquiry is completed.

Americas: Rios to Leave for U. S. on June 17

President Rios of Chile and Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez will leave Santiago June 17 for a visit to the United States and other countries in the Americas.

Canada: Beveridge to Receive Degree at McGill

Sir William Beveridge, author of the Beveridge British social security plan, will visit Canada shortly and receive the honorary degree of doctor of letters from McGill University in Montreal.

India: Nehru's Sister and Daughter Released

Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi, the sister and daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Congress Party, have been released from the Naini jail.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, May 14, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Financial Pages	12, 13
Daily Features Page	17	Hollywood Letter	4
Editorials	18	Radio Timetable	4
		Rhode Island Letter	2
		Sports Page	15
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	10
		The Brave New World	
		Today's Woman	14
		Traveltalks	9
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Classified	15
		Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 6:27 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:32 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:28 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:32 a. m.

Meat Outlook For Week End Drab Picture

'No better than last' is report of retailers who see little hope of filling their orders.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects for the week-end food shopper?

"No better than last week"—"worse if anything"—"a low 'low' in meat." That's what retailers say. And they add: "Some beef, very little pork, practically no lamb." Poultry?—"Positively none!"

And NO potatoes!

A chance remark overheard during a tour of the downtown retail and wholesale district this morning told the story pretty well.

"We're getting wise!"

Greater Boston housewives have learned to do their week-end shopping early. Some even are ordering their Sunday dinners the Tuesday before. Others were ordering today for pickup next Friday.

Meat "Snapped Up"

Spokesmen for the Office of Price Administration report daily arrivals in all classes of meat being "snapped up." Some dealers, they add, have been unable to procure sufficient quantities of all items. Sausage products, particularly the larger items, are moving slowly.

Retailers combing the wholesale markets had equally doleful reports. "Look what I got," said one, pointing to half a box of iceberg lettuce. "I remember the time—not so long ago, either—when I needed only two and a half cases to carry me over, and they refused to split a box. Now, I'm lucky to have them split a single box. But, how far will those go? I wish I knew the answer."

Many downtown stalls and stores were closed. Others, open today, saw little ahead for them but to go out of business. One large retailer, with very little meat to sell, and with time hanging heavy, thumbed through a few of last year's bills—the time when business was good.

Not Like Year Ago

"Look at this one." Back in March, 1942, it showed that over half a ton of top and bottom rounds of beef had been delivered, all boned, at 22 cents a pound.

"Today I have only a half a dozen hinds. How I'm going to stay in business (a business built up over the last several decades) is more than I know."

Meantime, red ration coupons are accumulating, and marketmen—recalling the last-minute rush to use April stamps before they expired—reminded the public that red stamps E to J become obsolete on Monday, May 31, and that the day before, Sunday, is Memorial Day. They hope there will be no repetition of that "awful" experience of last month.

Last Chance

Furthermore—as though most housewives needed any reminding—it was pointed out that this is their last opportunity to get the good old-fashioned steaks they've known for generations.

New cuts will come Monday—"with more bone and fat," say the butchers.

There'll be new ceiling prices, too. And the general feeling among marketmen today seemed to be that they would tend to stall things even more, with less slaughtering being done—therefore, less meat.

There was one bright spot, however. Native asparagus is in!

American Forces Land on Attu Island; Europe Under Continuing Air Assault; Churchill: 'Plan Well Ahead of Armies'

Message to Home Guard from the White House urges continuance of constant vigilance.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, declared today he and his military experts had met with President Roosevelt to "plan well ahead of the armies who are moving swiftly forward," and indicated general offensive plans were in the making.

"It is no good only having one march ahead laid out," he said in a broadcast to the British Home Guard on the third anniversary of its existence, speaking by radio from the White House.

"March after march must be planned as far as the human eye can see. Design and forethought must be our guides and heralds.

"We owe it to the fighting troops. We owe it to the vast communities we are leading out of the dark places; we owe it to heroic Russia, to long-tormented China; we owe it to the captive and enslaved nations who beckon us on through their prison bars."

Urging the Home Guard which rendered such valiant service in mid-1940 when Britain was under severe air assault from Germany, to continue its vigilance, the Prime Minister said that until Hitler and Hitlerism are beaten into unconditional surrender, the danger of invasion (of Britain) will never pass away."

Asserting "victory is no conclusion," and that "victories gained by the way must be a spur," Mr. Churchill said:

"We must prepare for the time which is approaching and will surely come, when the bulk of these armies (Anglo-American troops in Britain) will have advanced across the seas into deadly grapple on the continent."

Mr. Churchill referred to "strong armies" in Britain and described his homeland as the assembly base for the United States armies of liberation coming across the broad Atlantic.

The Prime Minister paid warm tribute to the Home Guard and told how it got a big advance in efficiency when the United States furnished 1,000,000 rifles and 1,000 field guns and ammunition in July, 1940.

"I am speaking to you now from the White House in Washington," the British leader said, "where I am staying with my honored friend, the President of the United States. These are great days. They are like the days in Lord Chatham's time of which it was said you had to get up very early in the morning not to miss some news of victory.

"Ah! But victory is no conclusion. Even final victory will only open a new and happier field of valiant endeavor. The victories gained by the way must be a spur.

"We are gathered here now with the highest professional authorities in all the fighting services of the two great English-speaking nations, to plan well ahead of the armies who are moving swiftly forward.

"It is no good only having one march ahead laid out."

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech: First Page of Second Section.



Associated Press

Attu Island—Where U. S. Troops Have Landed

Co-ordinated Drive on Japan in Pacific; Pattern of U. S. War Plan Emerges

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Navy's confirmation that crack American forces have landed on Japanese-held Attu in the Aleutians is heralded here as plain warning that the days of placid skies over Japan will soon be ended.

Earlier, the Tokyo radio had said that a strong United States force had landed on Attu May 12 and was being severely engaged by the Japanese defenders. The Navy communiqué put the landing on May 11. The report indicates that the long-expected drive to oust the Japanese from their deeply dug Aleutian toe-hold is developing.

To most military observers, this meant that the Army and Navy were moving to wrest from Japan a main steppingstone on the direct bomber airline to Japan, in preparation for imminent air raids against Nipponese cities. Attu, most westerly of the Aleutians, is actually nearer to Japan than it is to most of Alaska and the Japanese already have obligingly constructed a bomber runway there.

The Attu report, combined with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's message to China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, released from the White House today, gave sure indication that while Japan may remain relegated to the position of "Public Enemy No. 2," it will not be omitted as an objective in the mounting list of United Nations offensives.

Assurances to China

Mr. Churchill, replying to a congratulatory message sent by the Generalissimo on the Allied victory in North Africa, replied with a warm assurance that "the day will come" when the "arms of the United Nations will surely drive the Japanese invader from the soil of China."

The Navy's confirmation of the Tokyo report of violent fighting on Attu coincided with the conferences here between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and those in the South Pacific between Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and Gen. Douglas MacArthur to push the Pacific war closer to the center of the stage than it has been for many moons.

Developments in the Pacific were being scanned closely by observers hunting for evidence to bear out suggestions that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were considering new offensive actions in that theater of war. While plenty was happening, most of the action, including the Attu attack, was of a type that must have been planned earlier at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca rather

Continued on Page 8, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Step to Tokyo?

Attu Island, where United States forces have landed, shown in its relation to Alaska.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 14—The pattern of co-ordinated warfare against the Japanese in the southern perimeter begins to emerge in sharper distinction with the disclosure here that Armiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has just returned from a visit to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia.

Implications of the meeting constitute the most important advance—militarily or administratively—yet made in this area.

The meeting, the first between the two Commanders, discloses the presence of the "closest co-operation and co-ordination of the two commands, utilizing the total means at their disposal."

"Total means" refers to the bulk of the Army and Air Force now in General MacArthur's area and the bulk of fleet in Admiral Halsey's. It is stated here by the South Pacific Force Command that if and when an operation is undertaken by both commands General MacArthur will be supreme commander. The two command areas continue to exist only in so far as localized operations are concerned.

[The Associated Press quotes a spokesman for General MacArthur as saying that the command in the South Pacific remains divided, but that a spirit of perfect co-ordination prevails between the General and the Admiral.]

Rabaul Vital to Japanese

Co-ordination between commands—stated here to have existed for some time—has been apparent ever since it became clear that the Japanese were conducting opera-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Navy verifies Japanese report of attempt to oust invaders from Aleutian hold.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have landed on Attu in the Aleutians.

Allied air power is pressing a sustained offensive of unprecedented intensity against both the center and the periphery of Fortress Europe.

These developments easily dominate all others in a day of many and varied reports from the war fronts. The first is, perhaps, the more sensational; the second, undoubtedly, the more important. But both are fraught with tremendous significance, and their juxtaposition provides further proof, if any were needed, that the Allied command has not ceased to conceive of the war as a global war.

News that an effort is being made to oust the Japanese from the outermost island of the Aleutian chain came first from the Tokyo Radio. But it was quickly confirmed in a Navy announcement from Washington.

The Americans went ashore on May 11 and heavy fighting apparently is now in progress. All other details are lacking, but the Navy promises more news as soon as the situation clarifies itself.

There seems little reason to doubt that Attu will be conquered in relatively short order. It has been apparent for some time that a strong American striking force was being assembled in the Aleutians and the Japanese garrison is thought to be considerably under 10,000.

On the other side of the world, Allied bombs have been raining for 48 hours without a letup on Germany and vital Axis bases.

Flying Fortresses have attacked the north German coastal area. Berlin, Czechoslovakia, and the Ruhr Valley have been hit hard by the RAF. Russian planes have bombed Warsaw. And Sicily, Sardinia, Pantelleria, and Italy itself have been subjected to powerful blows from both the American and British Air Forces.

Does this unprecedented aerial activity mean the Allies are about to attempt a preliminary or a full-scale move against Europe?

Only the Allied command can answer that question. But there can be no doubt the Axis is being "softened up" to a much greater extent than is generally realized. The RAF raid on Duisburg on May 11, for example, did as much damage in one night as a great land army could have done in weeks.

Meanwhile, the War Department has issued a portentous report on Allied air activities in North Africa. In six months the Allied air forces destroyed 2,000 enemy planes while losing 770 of their own and dropped 16,236,390 pounds of bombs on military targets.

The report concludes with these words:

"The complete disintegration of the defenses of an erstwhile powerful force, instead of a gradual retreat, would not have occurred as a result of ground and air action directly against the front lines, . . . Only by interior decay, caused by disruption of supply schedules over a long period, can such a spectacular victory be attained. Strategic bombings of factories in Europe, ports, and shipping did that."

Aleutians:

Tokyo 2,005 From Attu Island

Attu is the westernmost of the rocky Aleutians. Near the international dateline, the island is 2,005 statute miles from Tokyo on the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Senate Near Vote on Ruml Plan After 'No-Forgiveness' Defeat

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Senate moved to a vote on the Ruml Plan today, rejecting the Ellender Amendment, 55 to 21, which would have barred any "forgiveness" whatsoever under the program of bringing taxes to a current basis.

Under his plan the full 1942 tax would have been collected in 10 semiannual installments beginning next March 15.

Votes on less sweeping amendments were in preparation.

Big business groups which heretofore have advocated 100 per cent 1942 tax "forgiveness," or abatement, under the Ruml Plan with the hope that no additional make-up taxes would be levied against them, today shifted position to support the 75 per cent forgiveness feature of the alternative plan advanced by Walter F. George (D) of Georgia.

"Freeze" Feature

Coupled with the shift is an effort to "freeze" income taxes on corporations and individuals for two years at the rate then prevailing if a 75 per cent forgiveness feature is adopted. This development would mean that the $16,000,000,000 of additional taxes which the Administration still seeks would have to be raised from some other source, presumably a tax on consumption.

This was the chief development in the background as the Senate met an hour earlier today in the

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Coming In With a Gun and a Warrant —Soldier-Sheriff Seeks Nazi Leaders

A U. S. AIR DEPOT SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 14 (AP)—Private Cecil R. Birdwell now has civil as well as military authority should he meet Hitler, Goebbels and Göring.

In a letter today from Sheriff W. E. Melton of Sulphur Springs, Texas, which commissioned Private Birdwell as a deputy sheriff of Hopkins County, the soldier received this assignment:

"As the result of an indictment rendered by our grand jury in its last session I am enclosing herewith warrants for the arrest of Adolf Hitler, Herr Goebbels and H. Goering.

"You are fully authorized as deputy sheriff of Hopkins County to effect these arrests when possible and hold these notorious criminals in safe keeping until my arrival.

"Please notify me immediately when the arrests have been executed."



By a Staff Artist

His Little Assignment

Italy and U-Boat Bases Next on List for Allies?

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, May 14—Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Washington directly after the great Tunisian victories has set foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara speculating about possible developments of the war in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

It is generally thought in these circles that United Nations strategy will be along the following lines:

The whole weight of United Nations strength in North Africa will be hurled against Italy in an attempt to force the Italians from the war, and many shrewd observers here think that Italy cannot last more than two months.

Indeed reliable reports reaching here from Rome indicate that the Italian people are now at the breaking point and morale so low that even the German Army and the Gestapo may not be able to prevent the Italians from seeking an armistice in a few months' time.

Empty Phrases Used

Evidence of the manner in which the fall of Bizerte and Tunis have appalled the Italians is reflected in a speech given by the Italian Ambassador here in celebrating Italy's Empire Day, when the Ambassador was reduced to speaking the following empty phrases; "The courage of the Italian soldier, fighting one against ten, gives us the right to claim not only our own colonies but the whole of the Black Continent."

The speech caused some derision among the Turks who never have had a high opinion of the Italian Army since Italy seized Tripoli from the Turks before the last war.

Foreign military experts here commenting upon coming events also feel that Italy and Sicily will probably be the United Nations first objective, and point out that Italy is now defenseless against Allied air superiority and that if Italy falls the Germans will automatically be forced to evacuate a part of the Balkans and probably the whole of Southern Greece and the Greek islands.

Submarine Bases

These same circles think that second United Nations objective will be landings in Northern France because they believe it is essential that the United Nations destroy Axis submarine bases along the French coast.

It is generally believed here, moreover, that the Balkan campaign won't occur until autumn, and then one of the United Nations main objectives will be the total destruction of the Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti, which would

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

30,000 to Join in Parade On 'I Am an American Day'

A parade, units of which are drawn from the home front, the armed services and veteran organizations, thus emphasizing the varied activities which today constitute being an American, will mark the annual observance of "I Am an American Day" Sunday afternoon.

Scheduled to get under way at 2 p. m. at Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street, some 30,000 paraders, including Waves, Waacs, Spars and the feminine auxiliary of the U. S. Marine Corps, will follow a three-mile line of march. The route takes them down Beacon Street past the State House and City Hall, up Washington Street to Temple Place and out Tremont and Boylston Streets and Columbus Avenue to Clarendon Street.

In addition to the distaff side of the armed forces, Parade Marshal Herman L. Bush expects officers and men from the Navy and Coast Guard with accompanying bands and two battalions of the anti-aircraft artillery training center with mobile weapons and full equipment from Camp Edwards, one motorized and one on foot.

On the local side of the picture, in addition to veterans' organizations, the line of march will include the Massachusetts State Guard, the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, units of Boy Scouts and the American Red Cross, and a contingent of 200 U. S. O. hostesses.

Several thousand volunteer civilian defense workers, wearing identifying blouses and armbands and including wardens, auxiliary police and firemen, medical units and other representatives of the vital services on the home front will also march.

The traditional evening exercises will be staged at the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, with Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and U. S. Commissioner of Naturalization Earl Harrison scheduled to be the principal speakers.

Six foreign-born citizens, representing different nationalities, will be presented with naturalization certificates by Prof. Louis J. Mercier, Dean of History at Harvard University in what is believed to be the first ceremony of its kind in the country.

The remainder of the program as announced by Frank Flanagan, chairman of the general committee, includes selections by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra and choral groups of the Waves, Waacs, and Spars and a victory pageant during which Roslindale and West Roxbury Girl Scouts will depict a Liberty Bell and the American Flag with colored cards.

54 New Englanders Among Prisoners From Navy Personnel Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Navy Department made public today the names of 1,044 United States Navy personnel held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, mostly in the Philippine Islands, including 54 New Englanders.

The list had 144 officers, five of them in the Nurse Corps, and 900 enlisted personnel, increasing the total confirmed prisoners of war affecting personnel of the naval services to 2,304.

Listed by states in which the next of kin reside, the prisoners named in the current roll are:

Connecticut

Beale, Arthur George, Ensign, mother, Mrs. Emma Sumner Beale, Bridgeport.

Conover, William Lawrence, Chief Electrician's Mate, wife, Mrs. Stella Loraine Conover, New London.

Di Maio, Charles, Torpedoman, First Class, wife, Mrs. Gertrude Di Maio, Morris Cove.

Hoeffer, Frank Hart, Jr., Ship's Cook, Second Class, wife, Mrs. Jeanette Hoeffer, West Haven.

Hollis, Frank Peter, Electrician's Mate, First Class, wife, Mrs. Sarah Redbury Hollis, New London.

Jakubielski, Raymond Joseph, Boatswain's Mate, First Class, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zigmont Jakubielski, Norwich.

Koblish, Joseph Francis, Watertender, Second Class, mother, Mrs. Katherine Koblish, Wallingford.

McKee, Albert, Chief Machinist's Mate, brother, William John McKee, Plainville.

Norgrin, Oscar William, Chief Torpedoman, sister, Mrs. James Brunsdon, Sterling.

Pernal, Edward Anthony, Chief Watertender, father, John Pernal, Southington.

Reardon, Thomas Joseph, Coxswain, wife, Mrs. Beatrice Reardon, Norwich.

Roberts, Sidney Ewing, Jr., Machinist's Mate, Second Class, mother, Mrs. Lucille B. Roberts, West Haven.

Vaitkus, Benedict Anthony, Carpenter's Mate, Second Class, father, Anthony Vaitkus, Hartford.

Wayne, Phillip, aviation Machinist's Mate, third class, father, Joseph Wojtkiewicz, Baltic.

Winslow, Walter Gillespie, Lieutenant (j. g.), mother, Mrs. Irene G. Winslow, Stamford.

Maine

McIntire, Raymond Kermit, Chief Torpedoman, guardian, Bert McIntire, Dryden.

Massachusetts

Barfield, Burke Hugh, Chief Commissary Steward, wife, Mrs. Jeanne E. Barfield, Lynn.

Brodsky, Charles, Chief Boatswain's mate, mother, Mrs. Mary Brodsky, Chelsea.

Campbell, Albert Ferguson, Chief Quartermaster, mother, Mrs Barbara Moore, Lawrence.

Cook, Whitney Mowry, Lieutenant, father, Harry I. Cook, Concord.

Dalesandro, Nicholas, Fireman, Second Class, father, Thomas Dalesandro, Chester.

Ewell, Parker Thomas, Radioman, Second Class, father, Parker Nelson Ewell, Scituate.

Farwell, Edward Pierce, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, father, Harold Pierce Farwell, Leominster.

Fisher, Henry Joseph, Jr., Signalman, Third Class, mother, Mrs. Olive M. Fisher, East Bridgewater.

Forsyth, William James, Chief Machinist's Mate, sister, Mrs. Willis C. Taylor, Jr., Hyannis.

Gribbons, George Thomas, Chief Carpenter's Mate, father, John Gribbons, Worcester.

Guynup, Chester Arthur, Chief Yeoman, mother, Mrs. Eva Guynup, Worcester.

Keough, Harry, Chief Watertender, son, Harry Keough, Jr., Arlington.

Krebs, Phillip Charles, Torpedoman, Third Class, father, Phillip F. Krebs, Quincy.

La Foret, Marshall John, Electrician's Mate, Third Class, father, Louis Peter La Foret, Waltham.

Lilley, John, Chief Boatsmain's Mate, sister, Miss Edna L. Lilley, Fairhaven.

Malkowski, Harry Leo, Chief Machinist's Mate, wife, Mrs. Mae Malkowski, Cambridge.

McAnaugh, John William, watertender, Second Class, aunt, Mrs. Nellie Maguire, Brockton.

McEvoy, James Arthur, Jr., Machinist's Mate, Second Class, father, James Arthur McEvoy, Sr., Methuen.

Melanson, Clarence Francis, Aviation Metalsmith, Second Class, brother, Jesse T. Melanson, Arlington.

Morey, Edward Raymond, Storekeeper, First Class, mother, Mrs. Mary L. Morey, Medford.

Morin, Joseph Ernest Arthur, Ship's Cook, First Class, brother, Cylvio Morin, Danvers.

Nikkonen, Rudolph, Gunner, wife, Mrs. Dorothy M. Nikkonen, North Cambridge.

Paiva, Gabriel Dias, Jr., Torpedoman, First Class, father, Gabriel Dias Paiva, Sr., Cambridge.

Payne, Thomas Benjamin, Lieutenant, wife, Mrs. Thomas Benjamin Payne, Woods Hole.

Perry [Pereira], Joseph, Jr., Torpedoman, First Class, father, Joseph [Pereira] Perry, Lowell.

Sangiorgio, Emil, Quartermaster, Third Class, mother, Mrs. Giovannina Sangiorgio, Lawrence.

Seliga, Martin Edward, Chief Quartermaster, sister, Mrs. Nellie Niemi, Fitchburg.

Silverman, Carl, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, brother, Joseph Silverman, Wareham.

Steve, John, Chief Boatswain's Mate, father, Adam Steve, Lawrence.

Walaszek, Edward Thadeus, Seaman, First Class, mother, Mrs. Sophie Walaszek, Holyoke.

Wells, William, Chief Gunner's Mate, mother, Mrs. Jennie E. Stafford, West Springfield.

White, Alfred Fitzgerald, Lieutenant, Dental Corps, mother, Mrs. Eugenie White, Ashmont.

Wroblowski, Thaddeus, Watertender, Second Class, mother Mrs. Zofia Wroblowski, Dracut.

New Hampshire

Beliveau, Clayton Norman, Quartermaster, First Class, mother, Mrs. Olinna Beliveau, Lebanon.

Brabec, Joseph John, Jr., Fireman, First Class, brother, James E. Brabec, Portsmouth.

Marston, William Henry, Chief Carpenter's Mate, sister, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Marshall, Concord.

Rhode Island

Loxley, Raymond Willard, Ship's Cook, First Class, wife, Mrs. Theodora Beatrice Loxley, Providence.

Vermont

Taylor, George Arthur, Radioman, First Class, mother, Mrs. Lorena T. Lunge, Waterbury.

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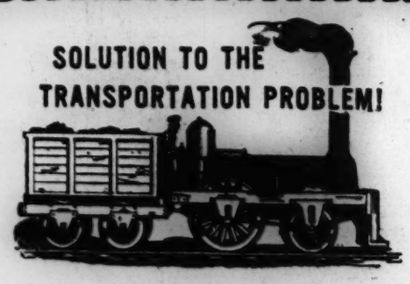
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Bar Association Honors Service Members



By a Staff Photographer

Honor Roll Containing Names of 358 Members Unveiled

Participating in ceremonies at the School Street headquarters of the Bar Association of Boston, where a service plaque was unveiled yesterday afternoon, were, left to right above: Adj. Gen. William J. Keville; Willard B. Luther, President of the Association; Governor Saltonstall; Chief Justice Fred T. Field, and Acting Mayor Thomas J. Hannon.

WLB Official to Confer On Wage-Raise Ruling

Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board, went to Washington today for a conference with the National War Labor Board on the new basis on which wage increases may be approved.

Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes this week authorized wage adjustments "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequalities" provided price ceilings or production cost levels were not affected.

Brookline Building Drops From Rush to Zero in 2 Years

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Town of Brookline which only two years ago was in the middle of the biggest apartment-house building boom in its history did not raise a hammer or drive a single nail in the interests of new construction of any kind during the entire month of April, it was disclosed today.

That was the Department of Labor and Industries' way of showing how war housing has completely blotted out private home and apartment building from the realty picture these days. Other building-boom towns of one to two years ago, such as Hingham, Lawrence, Natick, and Winchester did not receive a single application for new construction in April, either residential or nonresidential.

Of the 68 municipalities listed by the Department in its regular monthly report on building throughout Massachusetts, only 15 received applications in April for the building of new homes. In eight of these only two homes were begun in each town.

Where was all the building in April? The Department disclosed that more than 700 new buildings were applied for at a cost of more than $6,000,000.

Boston, Springfield, Holyoke and Watertown, leading defense production centers virtually monopolized the building figures. In Boston alone, a defense housing project to accommodate 1,418 families at a cost of more than $5,000,000 was the biggest building item for April.

Federal housing projects also pushed Holyoke, Springfield, and Southbridge into the upper building brackets. In other words, practically everything in the building line in Massachusetts is linked in with the war effort, excepting repairs and remodelings which were applied for in April to the tune of nearly $1,500,000.

First four months of the current year produced building figures amounting to $11,138,101, compared with the much higher total of $23,984,369 for the first four months of last year.

Some Choice "Buys"

There are still many houses to be bought or rented in the suburbs.

A drive through suburban districts [if you can spare that gallon and a half a week] will disclose a liberal number of fine-looking places for sale, many of them by families shifted to defense jobs in other localities. This applies to almost all suburban districts surrounding large metropolitan centers such as Boston.

The problem in the suburbs, of course, is transportation. Without gasoline, isolation is impracticable. But for those who don't mind a walk to the station, or can get enough gasoline to reach the bus line, or who use their home for the office—there are some excellent home buys these days.

Prices have risen in the last year, but wartime price levels are expected to be maintained for at least a year or so after the war. It takes time for prices to level off. When the "boys" come home to their families and defense workers with wartime savings begin looking for homes after the war, there should be an immediate market for homes already up and available.

Postwar Housing

Postwar housing plans were postponed until the next Massachusetts General Court by the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs the other day.

Four housing bills intended to provide for the organization of redevelopment corporations to go into rehousing of the masses on a grand postwar scale were thus temporarily tabled. There was also a bill for an investigation as to the legislation necessary to set up such machinery by private enterprise.

When and if husbands and fathers are drafted for the military services, the National Association of Real Estate Boards estimated that at least 45 to 50 per cent of their families living in single-family homes would seek smaller quarters. A large segment of the brokers answering a questionnaire even went as far as to predict that 70 per cent of the families would change their quarters.

K. of P. to Sell $1,000,000 Of War Bonds to Buy Bomber

Julius Stone of East Boston, newly elected and installed Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, domain of Massachusetts, is today vested with wartime emergency powers by vote of the delegates to the two-day Boston convention of the Grand Lodge.

Under the terms of the resolution adopted at the closing session yesterday, Grand Chancellor Stone is empowered to take any action he deems necessary during the coming year to cope with unpredictable situations that may arise.

The organization is to launch a $1,000,000 war bond drive June 1, and the delegates at the Convention voted to purchase a heavy bomber with part of the bond sale, to be named "Spirit of Massachusetts Knights of Pythias."

Besides Grand Chancellor Stone, the new officers include:

Edgar M. Weber of Watertown, Grand Vice-Chancellor; the Rev. Mont M. Thornburg of Millbury, Grand Prelate; G. Frank Howe of Somerville, Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal; Lorimer A. Cassidy of Brockton, Grand Master-at-Arms; Forest H. Thompson of Athol, Grand Inner Guard; Ray C. Peterson of Whitman, Grand Outer Guard; the Rev. Chellis V. Smith of Hyde Park, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court, Supreme Representatives for four-year terms.



Winn Studios

Julius Stone

East Boston man who has been elected Grand Chancellor of the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias. The fraternal order held its seventy-fourth annual convention at the Hotel Bradford in Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Universalists Decry Gambling

SALEM, Mass., May 14—Gambling in all forms, especially lotteries, beano, and horse racing, was condemned yesterday by delegates to the Massachusetts Universalist Convention in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the convention here.

The resolution commended Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell for his drive against the numbers racket in Boston and urged churches to cease using lotteries and other forms of petty gambling to raise funds.

Establishment of a Social Action Committee to consider the work of the churches in postwar planning and to implement the resolves on gambling was voted by the delegates, who also indorsed a resolution to investigate present methods of dealing with drunkenness and acute alcoholism as a disease instead of a crime.

Officers elected at the convention, which was attended by delegates from 85 Massachusetts churches, included: George A. Upton of Salem, President; the Rev. John Q. Parkhurst of Waltham, Vice-President; the Rev. Roger M. Etz of Medford, Secretary, and A. Ingham Bicknell of Belmont, Treasurer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight with light frost in exposed locations in the interior suburbs; no important temperature changes Saturday forenoon; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire: Continued cool tonight with frost heavy in exposed locations of the interior; no important change in temperature Saturday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight with light frost in exposed locations in the interior; no important change in the temperature Saturday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:06 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 8:27 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Private Chat With Queen Mary An Honor for a U. S. Soldier

When American veterans of the second world war get round to telling their children and grandchildren about "back in 'forty-three" and so forth, one native of Massachusetts will recall that he was sent for by an English queen. Queen Mary, the mother of King George VI, said she wished to have a talk with a young man from Beverly, Massachusetts, 2nd Lieut. Frederick W. Hall.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hall of 157 Bridge Street, and the only American among about 100 guests invited to an afternoon party at Her Majesty's home. Since last November he has been in England as a member of the Electronics Training Group. As the guests were leaving the party, he told his mother in a recent letter, an attendant came to him announcing, "The Queen wishes to see you."

"So I was led along the corridor to the Queen's drawing room," he wrote, "and there met her. Just the two of us in the big room, talking, smiling as though we were friends of long standing. A really grand lady. Imagine me, a little jerk from Beverly, Mass., being presented to the Queen Mother in her own home and in private. We chatted about me, my work, the States, just as natural as could be. No formality, really. . . . She is getting along in years now, but is still vital and alive with particular interest in the welfare of the soldier. Really Mom, a grand thrill and honor."

Those who know Lieutenant Hall agree that he's just the kind of fellow they like to have represent America for them, that in fact he's a royal chap all round. His mother doesn't offer to disagree. According to her records, he was an industrious and successful student. Graduated from Beverly High School in 1936, he took a post graduate course, then, in 1938, entered Bowdoin College, where he majored in physics. He was president of his fraternity, played freshman football, and was a hurdler on the track team.

He was selected from the Physics Department at Bowdoin for the United States Signal Corps and left in March of last year for Lexington, Ky. After completing his course there he was sent to Monmouth, N. J., and received his commission as second lieutenant in August.



2nd Lieut. Frederick W. Hall

Beverly, Mass., soldier who was sent for recently by Queen Mary, mother of King George VI, for a friendly chat.

Providence Police Organize Junior Corps of 300 Boys

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Three hundred boys chosen from the junior high schools in this city for the city's new Junior Police Corps will begin training in a few days when badges and overseas hats are ready for distribution, Deputy Police Chief James E. Murray of the Providence Police Department announced this week.

The corps, which will be modelled after those in Boston and other cities, will seek primarily to provide leisure time activities for the youths and to instill qualities of good citizenship, Deputy Chief Murray explained. Several hundred applications have been received in addition to the 300 accepted and the plan is to expand the corps considerably this summer.

Mayor Dennis Roberts, now a lieutenant in the Navy, is responsible for initiating the program here in Providence.

Deputy Chief Murray, who has a son attached to a U. S. Army unit in New Guinea, explained that the aim of the program is "to open the way for youths to make better citizens of themselves." Under no circumstances, he said, will the members of the corps be used on regular police work.

Assisting Chief Murray in developing the program are Sergeant Axel Johnson, head of the police school squad, and Al Morro, former Boston College football star. As soon as sports equipment arrives, Mr. Morro will arrange a program of baseball and basketball games for members of the corps at various playgrounds in the city.

To get the program under way, 50 members of the new corps will be assigned to each of the six police precinct stations in the city. A patrolman in each precinct has been assigned to teach the boys fundamentals of military drill and discipline. The boys will be divided into companies for this part of the training.

All the boys so far chosen as members of the corps are between the ages of 12 and 16. Members of the police school squad, assisted by members of the school faculties, selected the first 300 applicants.

In putting in motion plans for the corps earlier this year officials of the city were moved by reports of depredations to city property in parks and school yards by groups of boys. It was felt that creation of the junior police corps might help to provide an outlet for the youths, and check juvenile delinquency in the city.

Pleasure Boating

The Rhode Island Office of Price Administration put the question of pleasure boating on Narragansett Bay squarely up to the Coast Guard this week.

The action came after reports that many owners of power boats were enlisting in the Coast Guard Auxiliary as a subterfuge to obtain allotments of gasoline for their craft.

The duties and responsibilities of members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary have never been clarified in Rhode Island waters, although on other parts of the coast the members of the organization have been called out for regular patrol duties under Coast Guard supervision.

Tentative arrangements announced several weeks ago made it appear that members of the Auxiliary would be able to obtain up to 125 gallons of gasoline each for their power boats, depending on the horsepower, and that the owners could, if they cared to, use all the gasoline for pleasure boating.

Under the new system announced this week, the OPA has refused to grant any fuel allotments to members of the Auxiliary unless the requisition has the approval of the Coast Guard at Newport or Providence.

Gas Shortage

The extremely tight situation on gasoline and fuel oil continued this week despite large-scale arrivals by tank car. An average of 201 freight tank cars arrived in the Providence area every day last week, yet the reserve supply of gasoline in bulk storage tanks declined 47 per cent, the kerosene supply declined by 19 per cent and the industrial fuel oil supply went down by 21 per cent. The only increase was in domestic fuel oil which showed an increase of less than one per cent.

These figures were contrary to expectations. Oil men had anticipated that their reserve stocks could be built up this spring and summer as soon as heavy winter demands slacked off.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Colonial Portraits" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"Beauty for Keeps" is the free movie to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

A talk on "Tapestries" will be given by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Nila Magidoff will speak on "The Battle of Moscow" at the last luncheon of the spring season of the Twentieth Century Association at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Sunday

A talk on "Chinese Art" will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tomita at 2 p. m. And at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery. Free to the public.

"Beauty for Keeps" is the free movie to be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Lea Luboshutz, violinist, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Oil Rationing Simplified For 1943-4 Winter

New Englanders will receive about the same ration of fuel oil next winter as last, the Office of Price Administration revealed today with the announcement of the new ration plans.

However, the rationing will be simpler, there will be 72 coupons per sheet instead of the former 200 or more; coupons will be larger in size and more distinctly printed; those of indefinite value will be clearly defined from those of fixed value; applicants will receive their rations probably sometime in June; and between 35 and 45 per cent of the coupons can be cashed immediately to permit filling storage tanks to capacity at once.

Application forms will go out through the mails in late May, OPA said. Except for identifying themselves and the premises to be heated by oil, the only question the consumer will be asked is whether they can get along with less than their last winter's ration.

Except where circumstances have changed, consumers will automatically receive the same ration as last year, corrected if errors were made last season, and not including any supplementary "hardship" rations they obtained then.

Information Booklet

Applicants who have moved since last winter or who intend to apply for an increased ration, may obtain special application forms after the automatic rations have been issued.

A 16-page booklet, containing an easy-budget table for planning the use of oil for the season, will be sent out with each coupon sheet.

Consumers in class 4—including most families who use kerosene for space heating—may buy 45 per cent of their ration as soon as it is issued, if they have storage facilities for it. Class 5 consumers—those with homes centrally heated by oil—may buy 40 per cent of their ration at once; those in class 6, 35 per cent.

The season will be divided into five coupon periods, overlapping as follows: July 1 to Jan. 4; Nov. 30 to Feb. 4; Jan. 4 to March 14; Feb. 8 to Sept. 30; and March 14 to Sept. 30.

Class 4 coupon sheets, before tailoring, will be worth 800 gallons as follows: 55 coupons of indefinite value, nominal total 550 gallons; 11 10-gallon, 23 five-gallon, and 25 one-gallon coupons.

Class 5 sheets will have 30 coupons of a nominal 50-gallon value; six, 50 gallons; five, 25 gallons; 11, five gallons, and 20 one-gallon coupons.

Shortage of Gasoline

On the gasoline front, today, comes the statement from Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that more gasoline ration coupons have been issued in the 17-state East Coast oil region than can be met out of available supplies. The fault and any possible remedy, he said, must repose in the lap of OPA whose job it is to distribute the supply.

OPA meanwhile reminded boat owners that gasoline will be granted only to those engaged in commercial fishing. Possession of a commercial fishing license will not alone qualify an owner for a gasoline ration, reiterated OPA. Neither can the captain of a fishing party expect an occupational allowance of gasoline because the fish caught are turned over to him for sale.

The applicant will be required to prove he is regularly engaged in fishing as a business.

Greater Bostonians Get Academy Awards

Twenty Greater Boston teachers, natural scientists, and professionals received fellowship awards made last night by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Included among those awarded were Judge Charles E. Wyzanski of the United States District Court and Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, both of whom received a fellowship in the field of social sciences.

Beautiful Estate

at Falmouth on Cape Cod

Comprising Manor house of 22 rooms, 6 baths, 4 fireplaces, vacuum steam heat, tasteful furnishings; large garage; tool sheds; caretaker's cottage; tennis court; on 7 acres of landscaped grounds overlooking Buzzards Bay. Fertile farm garden with complete farm equipment. Right of way to beautiful warm water bathing beach.

The entire property, furnishings and equipment will be sold at a very low price on easy terms. Could be used as a year round rest home or for accommodating families of army officers at Camp Edwards, only 3 miles away.

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Fathers' Status Up Again; Draft Needs Loom Larger

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The nation's fathers were caught in a tug-of-war between the executive and legislative branches of the Government today, with the former apparently seeking to pull them into military service and the latter starting a move to hold them out—at least until next year.

With impending new United Nations offensives hinting that a call for thousands of more fighting men might soon be ordered, the Army extended the furlough period given new inductees from seven to 14 days and directed that it be increased to three weeks by Sept. 1. The two week extension is to be put into effect as soon as possible, and in no case later than July 1.

Although no reason was given for the move, other than that one week caused hardships "in some cases," it was understood that the War Department felt fathers would need more time than single or childless married men to settle their personal and business affairs when inducted. Thus, the announcement was interpreted as heralding the drafting of fathers on a large scale in the near future.

At the same time, however, Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Military Affairs Committee paved the way today for a new Congressional fight to exempt fathers for the rest of 1943 by calling for hearings to start May 17 on the House-approved Kilday bill.

While the bill would only delay the induction of fathers, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a member of the Committee, said he would seek to substitute a flat exemption proposal for the House measure.

Senator Reynolds' action was prompted by a communication from the War Department yesterday requesting that high-ranking officials be permitted to testify on the measure.

Committee attaches declined release of the letter in advance of the hearing, but it was reported to have expressed distavor of the Kilday bill and a previously published communication from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson expressed unequivocal opposition to Senator Wheeler's proposal.

Both Selective Service and War Department officials will testify at the hearings on May 17. Director Lewis B. Hershey recently told a House committee that the Selective Service would have to begin drafting fathers by Aug. 1, "or sooner," to meet the need for 2,500,000 more men in the armed forces this year.

Under the House bill, sponsored by Representative Paul Kilday (D) of Texas, state draft quotas would be substituted for local board quotas and married men with children would be deferred until after the induction [first] of single men with no dependents; [second] single men with collateral dependents, and [third] married men without children, in the 18 to 37 bracket.

"The Kilday bill does not go far enough, in my opinion," Senator Wheeler told reporters, adding:

"There's no reason why fathers should be called this year at all.

"The substitute I intend to offer would provide for their exemption until Jan. 1, 1944, and for the induction of other registrants on a nation-wide, rather than a state, quota basis. There is no reason why married men should be taken in one state while bachelors go free in others.

"I also intend to propose Army physical examinations for all registrants, so that every man can be relieved of uncertainty as to his physical fitness."

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You must get more mileage from shoes these days. Here's the professional way to do it. Vi-O-Co— used and recommended by some of the largest shoe and leather manufacturers and tanners in the country. Not only whitens (and doesn't rub off) it actually preserves leather—restores natural oils—keeps shoes soft, pliable, beautifully clean. If your shoe store can't supply you, write Vitalez Process Co., 429 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vi-O-Co
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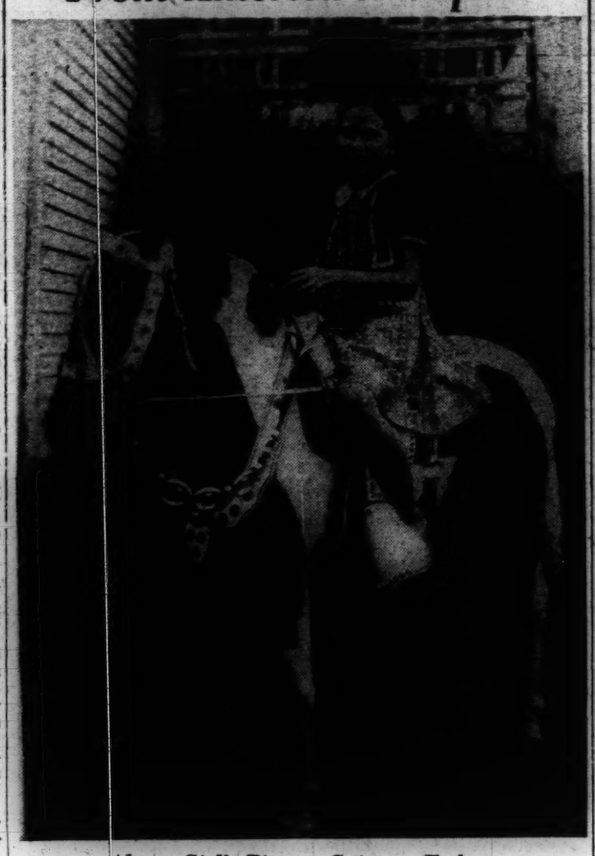
No Manpower Problem For This Oregon Farmer

CARLTON, Ore. (AP)—It took a lot of sprinting, but farmer John Kirsch solved the manpower shortage.

He had two tractors and only himself to run them.

He set the controls of one and started it driverless across the field. Then he jumped aboard the other one and followed. Before the first one reached the fence he ran it down and turned it around . . . and so on—for 300 acres.

From America to Japan



Akron Girl's Picture Going to Father

Word comes from a Japanese war prisoner camp that American construction worker, taken on Wake Island, is in hands of Nipponese.

Father's Safety in Japan Told In Delayed Letter to Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 14—A smiling picture of a little Akron girl on horseback is en route to a prison camp in Kobe, Japan, where Geraldine Maxim's father has been a prisoner of the Japanese ever since the fall of Wake Island.

A letter apprising the little girl and her grandmother of the safety of "Daddy" arrived recently at the child's home. It had been six months en route from the prison camp, and was the first direct word that the child had of her father's whereabouts.

Armed guards were at his shoulder as Edward G. Maxim typed out a message of a father's love for his child after 15 months of silence. Mr. Maxim was a civilian worker sent by a construction company to Wake Island before war broke out to work on the defenses there.

That Mr. Maxim was apparently playing for high stakes is apparent in every line of the letter, every word of which was a poignant plea for liberty.

He had compliments for his captors, and praise for their treatment of him, and he intimated that he hoped to get released in time to get back to Akron to celebrate Gerry's birthday.

In the years before the war, motherless Gerry Maxim had been her father's constant companion as he traveled about the country on construction jobs. She even used to go get his breakfast for him herself. When he sailed for Wake Island, she went to live with her grandparents.

Recently, in a brief note from the Government, Mrs. Elizabeth Molnar, Geraldine's grandmother, was asked by the Government to send Mr. Maxim's birth certificate on to Washington. She is hoping that signifies that he will soon be released from the "prisonniere de guerre" in Kobe.

'We Will Eat Club' Pays $100 a Month To Make Doubly Certain Members Do

ATLANTA, Ga., May 14 (AP)—Twenty Atlanta businessmen have solved their wartime food problem by organizing the "We Will Eat Club."

Last fall, even before food rationing had started, they arranged for W. G. Bush, a farmer, to raise enough vegetables, hogs, and beef to feed their families.

Each member started paying $5 a month the first of the year to finance Mr. Bush on his 140-acre cotton and corn farm. They talked it over with Mr. Bush and had him plant the crops a majority wanted.

The $100 a month contributed by members was set up to their credit for purchase of vegetables at prevailing wholesale market prices. Each member bought his own hogs and calves and are paying Mr. Bush to feed them.

"We not only have taken ourselves out of the regular food markets, but we have made a new food producer out of a cotton and corn grower," said Walter R. McDonald, who is Chairman of the George Public Service Commission.

Bund Trial Witness Tells of Nazi School

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—A former publicity agent for the German-American Bund related May 12 that he studied at a Nazi propaganda school in Germany before he received his job in this country.

The account was given in Federal Court by Severin Winderscheidt, of New York, who said he was appointed national press chief of the Bund and editor of the newspaper, Weckrufbeobachter, in 1937 by Bund Führer Fritz Kuhn.

Mr. Winderscheidt was a witness in denaturalization proceedings against nine erstwhile Bund members as the Government sought to prove that the Bund was an arm of Hitler's Government.

He testified that he went to Germany in 1936 on a seaman's card given to him by "the German Consul." While in the Reich, he added, he attended a school for propagandists at Hamburg together with "Nazi representatives" from China, Japan, Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Denmark, Poland, and Norway.

Harry L. Englebright

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Representative Harry Lane Englebright of the Second California District who passed on yesterday at Bethesda, Md., was Republican whip and a member of Congress since 1926.

Mr. Englebright, born in Nevada City, Calif., was a mining engineer interested in California enterprises prior to entering Congress. He had attended the University of California.

In a special election in 1926, Mr. Englebright was chosen to fill a vacancy from practically the same district which had sent his father, William F. Englebright, to Washington for three terms.

Mr. Englebright was a member of the Flood Control, Mines and Mining and Public Lands Committees.

Byrnes' Wage Order Is Held 'Not Enough'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The order by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, restoring certain wage powers to the National War Labor Board helped the situation somewhat, but did not go far enough, in the opinion of Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Speaking at the convention of his union in Carnegie Hall just before he was re-elected for a fourth two-year term as President, yesterday, Mr. Rieve said the order still withheld from the board power to meet "inequalities" and destricted granting of wage increases over the "Little Steel" formula to those not increasing costs.

"That means," he continued, "that the only way that you can give a wage increase is if some technological changes occur or some processes are changed by which the worker will produce more and the employers' cost not be increased.

"I will say this for the record. That is not what labor wants.

"I will say as far as I am personally concerned, I will never be satisfied with any restrictions on any formula, whether it is the 'Little Steel' formula or the 'Big Steel' formula or anything that does not give the board a free hand to adjudicate each case on its merits as the case comes before the National War Labor Board."

Resolutions condemning Soviet Russia's execution of Victor Alter and Henryk Ehrlick, calling for abolition of the poll tax, and federal study of substandard wages in the textile industry were adopted by the convention.

George Baldanzi, Executive Vice-President, and William Pollack, Secretary-Treasurer, were re-elected with Mr. Rieve. William Smith, of Philadelphia, John G. Thomas of Cumberland, Md., and Dora Heald, of Webster, Mass., were named union trustees.

The convention increased the salaries of its three paid officers by $3,000 each a year. Salaries now are: President, $10,000; Executive Vice-President, $9,000, and Secretary-Treasurer, $8,000.

Brown's Order On Hosiery Stands

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss Brown refused May 13 a congressional committee's request that he postpone the effective date of an OPA order establishing standards and prices for hosiery. He said it would go into effect May 15.

Chairman Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma of the special House group studying restrictions affecting brand names and newsprint said the members asked that the order be held up because they believed "standardization is something upon which Congress and the people themselves should express their attitude, and until then such a principle should not be inaugurated by any agency of the Government."

He said Mr. Brown contended that the experiences developed under operations of the order "would enable the committee to better judge what, if any, action it should take to correct any ill effects of the order that might develop."

"Mr. Brown's decision in no wise affects the committee's plans nor deters it from its projected investigation of the whole subject of standardization and its probable alteration of our whole economic system," Mr. Boren added.

Aid of Bolivia Pledged to World Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—A pledge that Bolivia will co-operate in any postwar world organization for peace was made by Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of Bolivia, in an interview with the press at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here late yesterday.

The Bolivian President arrived early yesterday morning and passed the first of his five days here lunching and dining with business leaders and receiving a degree of Doctor of Laws at Columbia University. Tomas Manuel Elio, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Luis Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador to the United States, acted as interpreters for the President, who speaks no English.

President Peñaranda stressed that a world organization must not "put aside" any Western Hemisphere organizations.

Questioned as to the reaction the peace proposal of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spansh Chief of State, had caused in his country, the President replied that it "found no echo in Bolivia." He hailed the Allied victory in North Africa as "a long step forward," but envisaged "a long road yet to go in the war."

Stressing that his country was co-operating wholeheartedly in an economic way in the war effort, President Peñaranda said that Bolivia would send troops to the battlefront the moment the United Nations found such aid necessary.

Bolivia will never "put aside her aspirations for a port on the Pacific in South America," he declared, adding that the question would be taken up "in due time." He declined to say to what port his country aspired. Arica and Antofagasta, both in Chile, are present outlets for Bolivian produce.

President Peñaranda voiced confidence that the United States will continue to buy Bolivian tin after the war.

A new price for tin will be renegotiated before the first of July through the regular channels in order to compensate for rising production costs, the Bolivian President reported, appealing for a greater supply of shipping to carry tin and other minerals to the United States and trucks to ease Bolivia's internal transport problems.

Bolivia has received 8,000 to 19,000 refugees from Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria and 200 Spanish children. If some sort of international refugee control organization or fund is set up in the postwar period his country could absorb many more refugees, especially Spanish farmers, he said.

His tour of airplane, tank and automotive plants of Detroit and Buffalo had left him impressed not so much with the gigantic machinery "as with the will of the workers of this country to win the war," the President declared. He again praised the work of American women in war plants.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, conferred the degree on the Bolivian President as a "distinguished statesman." The South American Executive accepted it as an evidence of the "spiritual union" of the nations of this Hemisphere.

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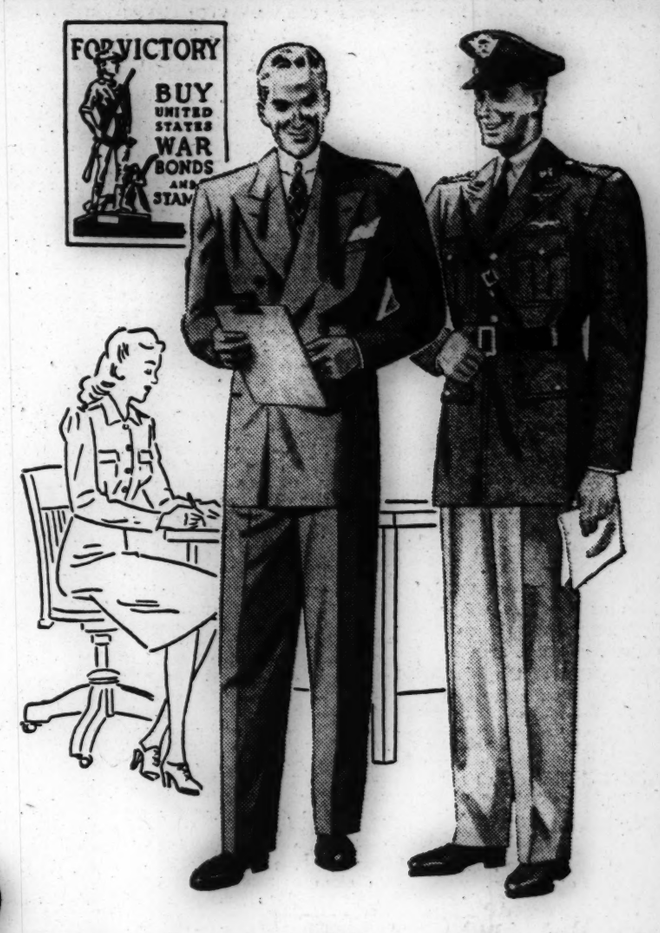
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'More the Merrier' on the Screen—Hollywood Letter—Week-End Dialer

McCrea, Coburn, Miss Arthur In State and Orpheum Farce

Wartime Washington's housing shortage, as seen from the angles of romantic farce, is the subject of Columbia's "The More the Merrier," now at the State and Orpheum.

The picture keeps the spectators laughing at the train of embarrassments Connie Milligan (Jean Arthur) starts when she patriotically advertises half her small apartment for rent "to help in the housing shortage." She sought a woman lodger, but all her objections are overridden by Benjamin Dingle (Charles Coburn), a vague but determined individual who is visiting the national capital to see his senator.

We never learn what is on Dingle's mind, for all his activities, so far as the film is concerned, are devoted to playing Cupid to Connie and Joe Carter. Deciding blandly that Connie needs a livelier beau than her stuffy fiancé in a government bureau, Dingle lets half of his half of Connie's apartment to Joe Carter (Joel McCrea), an airplane propeller inventor.

Joe is a serious young giant from Texas, to whom the companionship of girls is a spare-time diversion, if any. He is blankly indifferent to the business-like Connie's charms at first, but the spectators chortle "Ah, ah!" with Dingle, for they know it will be only a matter of time.

George Stevens has directed this cleverly contrived story by Robert Russell, Frank Ross, Richard Flournoy, and Lewis R. Foster (were the writers crowded, too?) with a neat comic feeling for all the humors of proximity of life in a Pullman dwelling. You can hear the breathing of the person in the next room. Connie works out a minute-by-minute schedule so she can sleep to the last moment in the morning, keep the bath and breakfast details running smoothly, and still make her "share a car" trip to the office.

The incidents grow wilder, funnier, and more romantic as time gallops on toward the hour when Joe must report for aviation corps duty—with an F. B. I. arrest to roughen the course of true love, and an elopement to smooth it. Onlookers are not inclined to remember that most of the familiar ingredients of "It Happened One Night" are being served up again, so freshly are they concocted, and so sure is the sense of fun with which the players animate their parts. At times the romantics threaten to cross the line where they would no longer be quite proper, but those concerned never altogether forget that the censor may intervene. That would never do in a piece that is calculated to keep audiences everywhere chuckling.

At the Pops Tonight

"Procession of Bacchus," from "Sylvia" ... Delibes
Overture to "Mignon" ... Thomas
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ... Gounod
"Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps," from "The Damnation of Faust" ... Berlioz
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ... Wagner
Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College, George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor:—
"Calle Schewens Vals" ... Taube
"An Old Song" ... Trunk-Dunham
"The Challenge" ... Harold Schwab
"The Snow" ... Edward Elgar
Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" ... Borodin
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ... Prévost
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ... Strauss
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'War Against Mrs. Hadley'

At the Paramount and Fenway the story of a woman of social position who did not want the war to interfere with the comfort of herself or her family has reached the screen under the title of "The War Against Mrs. Hadley." It is difficult to arouse much audience sympathy for a woman who is so self-centered as Mrs. Hadley, and the film is faced by the further dramatic handicap that the outcome of the story is obvious. Sooner or later, you know, Mrs. Hadley will be brought to see the light.

But if there is little dramatic suspense, some compensation is to be found in first-rate acting by Fay Bainter in the title role; by Edward Arnold as a war department official, whom she requests without success to keep her son out of active service; Richard Ney as an irresponsible son who finally escapes from his mother's domination; Jean Rogers as an attractive daughter; Van Johnson as a bright Irish lad from the wrong side of the railroad tracks with whom the girl falls in love; and Halliwell Hobbes as a butler who is divided in his loyalties.

Before the story has reached its climax and Mrs. Hadley has changed her point of view, her comfortable house has become a lonely place indeed. Her son goes off to war. Her daughter is married without parental blessing. And her highly placed social acquaintances have dropped away. It is not until her own son has received a citation for valor and she learns of another mother who has been less fortunate that she realizes where her duty lies.

'Rhythm of the Islands'

Allan Jones, disguised part of the time as a native chieftain, sings pleasantly but not so frequently as might have been hoped for in "Rhythm of the Islands," the new film on the program at the Keith-Boston. Andy Devine bustles about in comic perturbation, trying on the one hand to sell a South Sea island to a tourist family, and on the other hand to keep out of the clutches of the natives. Add Jane Frazee for romantic interest, Ernest Truex for a bit of comedy, and Mary Wickes for hearty farce, and you have the most of the film.

The plot is a sketchy affair even for a musical picture. It tells about a tropical isle on which a couple of Americans (Messrs. Jones and Devine) pose as a chieftain and a beachcomber for the benefit of tourists. It seems that the pair own the island but have not been able otherwise to make a living. To solve their problem they seek to sell the place to a rich visitor. But before the deal goes through a tribe of warriors land and complicate the plans just about enough to keep the story going for the requisite time on the screen.

The stage entertainment is headed by the Andrews Sisters with close harmony songs done in their familiar style.



Susan Peters and Darryl Hickman
In MGM's new film "Russia," which will lay emphasis on the music of Tchaikovsky.

Tchaikovsky Melodies For MGM Picture

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Now Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is coming forward with a contribution to the stream of pictures about Russia from Hollywood. This one will be called "Russia."

The picture will differ from most of the others, made or contemplated, however, in that its emphasis will be on music. The setting will be a little village, which the story calls Tschaikovskoe but which closely approximates the village where Tchaikovsky was born. The music will be that master's, largely, with additional background music and the "Russian Easter" Overture by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Tchaikovsky pieces to be played will include the Fifth Symphony and one of the piano concerti.

Alfred Coates is collaborating with Herbert Stothart on the arrangements, and will conduct the background music.

The story tells of a visiting conductor in Russia just before the German invasion, and adds a somewhat novel twist by having him an American. The chief romantic roles will be handled by Robert Taylor, as the conductor, and Susan Peters, Metro's new and promising actress, recently seen in "Random Harvest."

The war enters the picture before it ends, and the radiocast of Stalin's "scorched earth" speech will be reproduced. It may be run off just as it was given, but it may be given in English.

The story grew out of conferences between Joseph Pasternak, producer, and Gregory Ratoff, director, and is almost exactly what might have been expected from this combination. Mr. Pasternak, with the Deanna Durbin and Gloria Jean pictures behind him, would be almost certain to hold out for musical emphasis; and Mr. Ratoff, a Russian, could be counted on to suggest the setting. Paul Jarrico and Richard Collins prepared the script.

Molnar Play Postponed

The opening of "The Play's the Thing" at the Plymouth has been postponed from Monday night to Tuesday. An extra matinee performance will be given Wednesday.

Recorded Talk by Churchill On Radio Tonight at 11:30

A recorded talk by Winston Churchill will be heard tonight on MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Lyman Hoover, Associate General Secretary of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s in China, will speak, tonight on "China's New Enemy," MBS-WNAC, 11:15 p. m.

The "Kreutzer Etude" is the theme of a new composition entitled "Good Morning, Mr. Kreutzer," by Dr. Frank Black, which he will present on the Cities Service Concert program. Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, are soloists, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Tchaikovsky's "March Slav" is one of the musical high lights of the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Dr. Chen Shou-yi, Chinese educator; Maurice Liu, Chinese diplomat; Raymond McKelvey, American professor, and Paul Anderson, a former Shanghai businessman, will discuss "China and the Post-war World," CBS, 6:15 p. m. WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

"Youth on Parade"

Members of the South Boston Boys' Club will receive the Columbia Network's Certificate of Merit on the "Youth on Parade" program, for making 2,400 stirrup pumps, CBS-WEEI, 10 a. m.

A group of young refugees from France, London, Holland and Vienna, will tell of their experiences on Game Parade, Children's Quiz program, 11 a. m.

Maj.-Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commanding Officer of the N. E. Sector, is speaker on the first program of a weekly series entitled "New England Sector on the Air," an all-soldier variety show featuring each week a guest star, military band, and a review of military life, WHDH, 2 p. m.

Sunday

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Ernest John Moeran's First Symphony in G minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black presents Dolores Maurine Miller, violinist, as guest soloist with the NBC Summer Symphony Orchestra, playing Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2, in D minor for Violin and Orchestra, NBC-WBZ 5 p. m.

Wallace to Speak

"I Am an American Day" will be observed on CBS-WEEI at 4:15 p. m., with talks by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Mayor F. H. La Guardia. Jan Peerce, Conrad Thibault, Risë Stevens, Lawrence Tibbet, and Capt. Raymond Massey contribute their talents to the ceremonies. The program will be carried earlier on MBS-WNAC, 3 p. m.

General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, will discuss the work and training of the Air Force and their role in the coming invasion, Army Hour, NBC-WBZ, 3:30 p. m.

London's River, "The Thames at War," is the title of today's Trans-Atlantic Call: People to People," CBS 12 noon, WEEI by recording, 8 p. m.

Claire Boothe Luce is one of the speakers on American Forum of the Air who will discuss "The Airplane's Role in Postwar Transportation," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Trans-Atlantic Forum

American and British children will talk together on the trans-Atlantic forum, "Answering You," MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Stars and Stripes in Britain begins its second year, featuring interviews directly from the North African battleground with Captain Wharfield of Chicago and Lieut. Alfred Schwab of St. Paul, Minn., MBS, 7:30 p. m. WNAC, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Herbert Marshall stars in "Cargo of Innocence" on Radio Reader's Digest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10:30 p. m. on same station, PT boat warfare will be described in a dramatic sketch on "The Man Behind the Gun," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 16

10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, May 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Worker's Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Theatre: "El Caudal de los Hijos." Drama in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers & the Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mal Hallett's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes" with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p.m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Lyman Hoover, "China's New Enemy."
11:30 p. m.—Winston Churchill.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random House," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.
Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.
Fine Arts—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.
Kenmore—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:09, 2:38, 5:07, 7:36, 10:05. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:18 a. m., 1:47, 4:16, 6:45, 9:14.
Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Majestic—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:10. "Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:45.
Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 5, 8:05.
Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.
Paramount—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO—Boston—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:50, 8:10, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 7:05, 9:20.
Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.
South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band." Latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:50 a. m., 5:15, 8:30.
Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.
Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon." 11:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Uptown—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

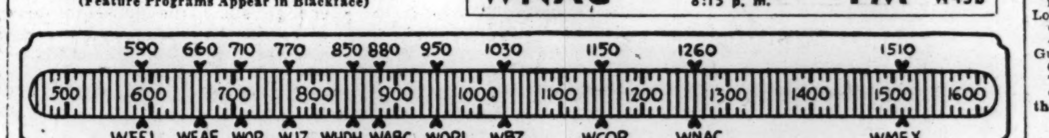
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:15, 8:30.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Shepperd.
Coolidge Corner: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.
Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
University: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:50, 6, 9:25. "We Are the Marines." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. "Man of Courage," Barton McLane.
Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Also Selected Subjects and latest news.
Park: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Parker. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:01, 6:10, 9:21.
Mystic: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:35. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, Frances Gifford. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. Selected Short Subjects.
Strand: "Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:10, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman.
Fellsway: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. Selected Short Subjects.
MELROSE—Melrose: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
NATICK—Colonial: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Ann Shirley, Benny Goodman. 1:45. No evening performance.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Short Subjects. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller, "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Man's World," Marguerite Chapman. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.
Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Jailhouse Blues," R. Paige, A. Gwynne.
Capitol: "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7:54. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 3:53, 9:38.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arlene Judge.
Coolidge: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "News and Shorts."
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's —Inside Fascist Spain." 2:15, and 7:45, daily. Sunday continuous from 5 p. m.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore, Dana Andrews. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Saludos Amigos." "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Winston Churchill	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Ans'wr	Winston Churchill	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:30	"Those With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Stars in Revue	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news	Army-Navy "E" Award	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Army-Navy "E" Award	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45	"Mr Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Army-Navy "E" Award	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Cedric Foster, talk	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music tlk
9:00	Playhouse: Mary	"Gang Busters": sketch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Harris:
9:15	Martin in 'Roberta'	"Gang Busters": sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Quintet for Piano and
9:30	"That Brewster	Dance orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Strings
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Or.; Remembered Names.	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan"; Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader": drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments.	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News; Nocturne; Sports.	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; "Jam"	Harry Green's Orchestra.	'What Can I Do?: drama	Lyman Hoover: "China"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Winston Churchill	Day's End: music
11:45	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments.	Music You Want	Winston Churchill	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	...
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30	'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning": talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; Musical 30's	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News.	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House:	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Gardener's Clinic	Betty Moore, talk	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade:	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15	tend": Nila Mack.	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	United States Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	tions": Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	United States Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News.
12:15	Roland Young	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	"Uncle Sam": drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	All-Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	nati Reds baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Guests; Speak-	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	ers	Parent-Teach'r's Congr'ss	nati Reds baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books':	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof. J. Frederick.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.	Air Force Military Band	nati Reds baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	P. O. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.	News; Barre Salute	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	P. O. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	nati Reds baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Josef	Matinee in Rhythm	Braves-Cincinnati game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15	Sports Comments	Stopak's Orchestra;	Dick Todd, songs	Don Allen's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Clarence Adler, pianist	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Shep Field's Orchestra
4:45	We Stand; Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
5:00	Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	N Reisenberg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	"Land Is Mine Contest"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:30	Bramscombe Chorale	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:45	Bramscombe Chorale	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt: news	A. Templeton: Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Light Classics: music
6:45	Bobby Tucker, songs	for Home; String Orch.	Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	25th Air Mail Anni-	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	versary; speakers	London: variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	"I Am An American"
7:45	to the Yanks"	Dance Orchestra	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Truth or Consequences":	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Symphony No. 96
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Henry Weber's Orches-	Classical Album: Haydn's
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Symphony No. 96
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel	John B Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Newsreel of the Air	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Dance orchestra	wagon: variety; guests	Religious program
10:45	News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

AMUSEMENTS

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Mon. Night, MAY 17
Performances 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
(Last Time Sat. Night, May 29)
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Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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"The War Against Mrs. Hadley"
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After the Show

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State Guard, C. D. Units Plan for Sunday 'Invasion'

War Activities in New England

Civilian-defense personnel and members of the State Guard hastened plans today to combat the simulated invasion of Federal troops Sunday as E. Dent Laikey, a regional OCD official, expressed the belief that the Axis might launch a dramatic air attack upon the United States to offset the Allied victory in Tunisia.

"An Axis air raid on America would do much to counter-balance wavering morale in Italy, silence discreet whisperings in Germany and bolt down the rising defiance of the unconquered people of Europe," said Mr. Laikey, Director of the OCD Regional Division of War Information, in a statement to air-raid wardens.

New England, closest United States point to Europe, he reminded them, would be a "logical target in any such attack."

The coincidence of the Tunisian victory and the scheduled maneuvers heightened the morale of the civilian defenders, both in civilian-defense posts and in the Guard units, it was agreed on all sides. Execution of the defense against sea—and air-borne invaders ought to reach a record in efficiency, it was predicted.

Tactics of Indian-warfare and guerrillas are being sharpened by the civilians in armbands or uniform, for a "repetition" of New England's harrying of regulars at Lexington and Concord in 1775.

While the exact time of the invasion is still secret, it is known that the thrust will come anywhere from the tip of Cape Cod to the outskirts of Metropolitan Boston. Just like the farmers and members of the Massachusetts Committees on Public Safety in the Revolution, the modern members of the Committee expect to be outnumbered and outarmed and expect to fight a delaying and obstructionist battle, similar to the historic action in the face of the British drive on ammunition stores at Concord.

'Sparks' of the Air

Training of flight radio operators at the University of Vermont, which has received less attention than the pilot transition training also under way on the campus, will share honors tonight in a radio program at 7 o'clock over the NBC network, dedicated to the Army's Transport Command school.

Conducted by Northeast Air Lines, Inc., the school receives radio students from AAF technical schools who are sent to other posts for flight-crew orientation after courses at Burlington in direction finding, weather, aircraft radio equipment, electricity, radio theory, radio operating, and flight preparation.

Ship Launchings

Two destroyer escorts are scheduled to be christened tomorrow in the Boston area.

One, to be launched at the Bethlehem-Hingham yard, will be named for Ensign Ira W. Jeffrey, killed aboard the Battleship California in the attack on Pearl Harbor. His mother, Mrs. David C. Jeffery of Minneapolis, will sponsor the craft.

The other one, to be christened but not launched, at the Navy Yard, is to be named for Ensign Gus G. Bebas, bomber pilot killed on a Pacific mission, who had received a Distinguished Flying Cross in the Battle of Midway. His mother, Mrs. Angeline M. Bebas of Wilmette, Ill., will sponsor the craft.

Yesterday the Liberty Ship Eugene Field, named for the Chicago newspaperman whose poems are widely appreciated, was launched at the New England Shipbuilding Yard at South Portland, Me., sponsored by Mrs. John A. Coe, Jr., of Waterbury, wife of a Vice-President of the American Brass Foundry.

Recruits Reviewed

Inspection of the first recruits to undergo basic training at Camp Edwards took place yesterday under the eye of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, who expressed satisfaction at the precision drill and rifle performance. Although in training only a month, the group reported three fourths of its men had already qualified on the rifle range.

Captain Polando

John S. Polando, who flew nonstop with the late Russell Boardman from New York to Turkey in 1931, has been commissioned a captain in the Army Overseas Ferry Command, it was announced today in Lynn, where he had been serving at a lieutenant in the State Guard Air Corps Reserve. Friends of the new captain said he had been rejected for war flying previously because of his age.

War Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of discharged servicemen "is not a postwar problem, it is with us now," declared President A. N. Jorgensen of the University of Connecticut yesterday in appointing a faculty committee to study adaptation of the curriculum to fit the need.

Street's Patriotism

Of 21 families in the 20 houses on George Street in Adams, Mass., 41 residents are in the armed services, and for United Nations flavor, it is reported that all but one of the families are of Polish extraction.

A. A. General

Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Harriman, who recently returned to Camp Edwards from duty in Africa, stepped up to his new rank yesterday as commander of the 52nd Brigade in the Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Center.

A member of the 1920 class at West Point, the former colonel had been in A. A. units ever since. A veteran of service during his career in almost every area which has become a theater of war, he also is a graduate of the branch staff schools. Ordered overseas again in the middle of last year, he was in command of a unit in Tunisia credited with destroying 131 enemy planes in three months. While in Africa he received the Purple Heart Medal for bomb injuries.

Peace Seen Hinging On More Sacrifice

A lasting peace and a successful postwar world depend on putting "first things first"—our willingness to continue sacrifices in the knowledge that they have fulfilled a certain purpose, Miss Margaret G. Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in the British Government, declared last night.

Addressing the annual May dinner of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Women's Republican Club, on "Labor's Part in Building a More Co-operative World," Miss Bondfield pointed out that no one nation can have security without the security of others, and that we must work internationally.

'Listen My Children and—



By a Staff Photographer

You Shall Hear' Some History

The Wednesday playtime history lesson in the historic Dillaway-Thomas House in Roxbury, Mass., built in 1750. Miss Marion A. Wilson, a member of the Executive Board of the Roxbury Historical Society and a group of neighborhood children in front of the 10-foot wide fireplace in the kitchen.

Roxbury Children Catching Up In Their Local History Study

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Dillaway-Thomas House has re-opened, having been closed all winter because of the fuel lack, Roxbury children are catching up with their study of local history. What appears to be a unique group—the Junior Division of the Roxbury Historical Society—has resumed its Wednesday classes.

They are after-school classes, and attendance is entirely voluntary. Any child between 8 and 14 years of age, who now is or has been a resident of Roxbury, is eligible. The teacher, who gives her services to acquaint local children with their history, is Miss Marion A. Wilson, a member of the executive board of the Roxbury Historical Society, which is over 50 years old.

Miss Wilson is largely responsible for obtaining an act of the Legislature preserving and restoring the Dillaway-Thomas House at 173 Roxbury Street, which about 10 years ago was in danger of being torn down.

Served as Manse

Built in 1750, and now the Historical Society's headquarters, it was first occupied by the Rev. Oliver Peabody, and up to Revolutionary times it served as a manse. The patriotic Rev. Amos Adams vacated it for the use of Colonial Army officers, and Gen. John Thomas made it his headquarters. Here he reviewed the troops en route from Cambridge to Dorchester Heights, during the siege of Boston. From the rear windows could be seen the movements of the British soldiers, the battle of Bunker Hill and the evacuation.

The district in which it stands, a short walk from the Dudley Street terminal, is full of Revolutionary history, and was once a dignified residential section. Opposite the Dillaway-Thomas House is First Church, established in 1861, of which John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, was pastor. Minute Men slept in the churchyard on the night of April 18, 1775, as William Dawes rode by, giving the alarm of the British march to Lexington and Concord.

The house was later occupied by the noted educator, Charles Knapp Dillaway, headmaster of the Boston Latin School. Here he taught the first Japanese sent to study western ways.

Many types of children live round John Eliot Square, but all who give up their playtime to come to learn extra history from Miss Wilson are in earnest about it. They come on Wednesdays about four and stay till half-past five. Wednesday is the only day on which the house is open to visitors, from two to four. There is no charge. When the children ask Miss Wilson, concerning Washington's visit here, where he slept, she tells them, "He never slept here. He was always wide awake. This was his headquarters."

Heirlooms Donated

From her family heirlooms she has donated many pieces of furniture and household furnishings. The wide, uneven floor boards, the heavy door latches, the ivory colored paneling and the fireplaces are typical of the period. Nothing in the building has changed. The furniture, donated by interested persons, is all of the period, and the wallpapers in the downstairs rooms are reproductions of 18th century patterns. They were supplied by a local merchant.

The second floor rooms are used as a museum, with relics of the Revolution and the Civil War. Modern history is included in the studies, as shown by a typical questionnaire. Picked out at random, some of the questions the children answer are:

How many stars in our Flag?
What is sabotage?
Where is the Statue of Liberty?
Why are U-boats so named?

Some of the children learn enough about the house to serve as guides. Naturally they are encouraged in this extra study by their school teachers. When they become experts at the questionnaires they may join a special group, which costs them 50 cents a year, entitling them to free tickets to all events and entertainments of the Historical Society, as well as to participation in guided tours to historical landmarks.

9 New Englanders Prisoners of Axis

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The War Department has announced the names of 151 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by Germany, Japan and Italy. Among them are nine New Englanders.

Interned by Germany, camp unstated, are:

Connecticut

Byrne, Staff Sergeant Francis E.—Wallace I. Goodhall, friend, Union.

Massachusetts

Douglas, Second Lieutenant Robert K.—Mrs. E. Douglas, mother, Fitchburg.

Interned by Italy:

Maine

Cooper, Private Frank S.—Mrs. Teresa G. Cooper, mother, Lewiston.

Massachusetts

Frankenfield, Private First Class Earl R.—Mrs. Melvin Armour, sister, Boston.

Interned by Italy at Military Hospital, Bari:

Rhode Island

Porcelli, Private Anthony—Mrs. Lena Porcelli, mother, North Providence.

Interned by Japan, camp unstated:

Massachusetts

Bak, Private First Class Joseph E.—Mrs. Mary Bak, mother, North Hadley.
Gilman, Private William E.—William P. Gilman, father, North Adams.

New Hampshire

Keyes, Sergeant Everett L.—Mrs. Lillian S. Keyes, mother, Concord.

Vermont

Kipp, Sergeant Ralph S.—Clayton C. Kipp, father, Pa sumpsic.

Wanted: Maine Cook; Pay Up 200 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, May 14

Wanted: A Maine summer camp cook, with $300 a month pay and meals offered.

Fred A. Herron, United States Employment Service Manager, who issued the employment call today, said two years ago the same job would have paid $100.

He also said several dishwashing jobs were open at $35 weekly and two free meals. Two years ago the rate was $10.

F. B. I. Finds 356 Missing Registrants

The New England branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation located 356 men during April whose whereabouts were unknown to their draft boards. Most of these were unwitting violators of the Selective Service Act, but 29 were arrested for willful violation. Fourteen were discovered to be fugitives from justice as well.

Carl E. Hennrich, Special Agent in Charge at the Boston F. B. I. office, announced the figures today and said the vast majority of cases of this type involve registrants who are not grossly negligent or who have not willfully failed to comply with the Selective Service Act. However, nine convictions were handed down in Federal courts in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts last month involving willful evaders of the draft.

Since the beginning of the draft, the F. B. I. has made 200,000 investigations in all. As of May 1, this year, Mr. Hennrich said, the number of men located and made available to the armed forces as a result was 86,545. Convictions have been secured in the cases of 4,002 draft evaders, and sentences imposed totaling 8,724 years plus fines amounting to $437,327.08.

Mr. Hennrich pointed out that today's F. B. I. methods are far in advance of those used during the last war. There is no vigilantism and law and order characterize all the investigations, he said. Each individual case is handled separately and upon its own merits.

However, said Mr. Hennrich, registrants will do well to keep in their possession at all times their original registration card and latest classification card. And, naturally, they should keep in touch with their local draft boards and comply with issued instructions.

Important Dates For Consumers

May 17 and June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

June 1—New War Ration Book No. 3 will be issued about June 1 on basis of mailed applications.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," and "G" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

May 31—Blue Stamps "G, "H" and "J" will expire.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 15—Applications for sugar for canning may be made at local boards.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Authors' Luncheon In Boston May 20

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, author and Headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, will act as toastmaster at the fourth Author's Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza on May 20 at 12:45 p. m. As guest speakers he will introduce Stanley Johnson, Australian-born war observer for the Chicago Tribune who witnessed the Battle of the Coral Sea and described it in his book "Queen of the Flat-Tops"; Robert P. Tristram Coffin, distinguished poet, lecturer, and professor of English at Bowdoin College; and Henry C. Cassidy, head of the Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, whose new book "Moscow Dateline" is scheduled for publication late this month.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Chairman of the Authors' Luncheon Group, is in charge of the arrangements. Proceeds of the series are given to the American Foundation for the Blind to purchase machines and recordings for use among the war blind. Tickets may be obtained at the news desk of the Copley-Plaza Hotel and at the Jordan Marsh Company Travel Bureau.

Magidoff Talk May 16

Mme. Nila Magidoff, wife of the National Broadcasting Company's Moscow correspondent, will speak on "The Russian People in the War Against Fascism" at Jordan Hall, Sunday, May 16, at 10:30 a. m.

The Community Church of Boston is sponsoring the lecture by Mme. Magidoff, who took part in building the defenses of the City against the attack of the Nazis.

Boston to Get 10 Women For Police Duties

Ten women will be appointed as soon as possible to serve for the next three months on the Boston Police Force, Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh announced today. Permission has been obtained from the Civil Service Commission to make immediate provisional appointments and to cut all red tape.

"They will be used as policewomen, not social workers," declared Captain Kavanagh, "and assigned to a regular beat, patroling in pairs." Anyone may apply, and appointments will be made solely on the personal qualifications of the applicant.

Boston now has only two women on police patrol duty. The increase in juvenile delinquency and the approach of summer with its crowded beaches and amusement centers, Captain Kavanagh said, led him to make the move at once.

The women will be paid $1,800 a year. They must be between the ages of 30 and 45. The new policewomen will wear uniforms of navy blue, with "Montgomery" berets.

Commenting that although he had no objection to appointing women who had had experience in social work, Commissioner Kavanagh said he doubted whether he could obtain many sociologists at the salary he could pay.

A curfew hour is soon to be set, he declared, beyond which boys and girls under 17 years will not be allowed on the streets of Boston. He is currently suggesting that 11 o'clock should be the curfew hour.

He Threw the Grenades Back

Picking up Japanese hand grenades and throwing them back at the enemy when his squad was attacked by superior Japanese forces on Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, brought the Navy's silver star medal—highest Navy award for conspicuous gallantry in action—to John J. Connors of Somerville, Mass., it was disclosed here today by Marine Corps authorities.

Corporal Connors — now a Sergeant—said, "There wasn't a lot to it. My squad was surrounded and there was nothing to do but fight." But the winning of a promotion to sergeant made him "even happier" than the high award.

The citation discloses that his squad "was attacked at night by a numerically superior Japanese force and that he and his squad not only held their position but that several times Corporal Connors picked up Japanese hand grenades and threw them back at the enemy. Undoubtedly, by his courage and skill, he saved the lives of many of his comrades." He is now in California recovering from two wounds received during the fighting in the Solomons.

Students in R. I. Strike Against Full-Time Order

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., May 14 (AP)—One hundred members of the senior class at Central Falls High School went on a sit-down strike today in protest against a ruling to return to a full-time class schedule on next Monday, claiming they would lose their part-time jobs in war work.

The students—boys and girls—declined to go to the classrooms this morning, but assembled instead in the school auditorium. Throughout the winter they had been attending classes from 8:15 o'clock until noon as a fuel conservation measure. The full-time schedule calls for classes from 8:30 a. m. to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

John J. Barry, Chairman of the School Committee, declared that "either the seniors attend classes or they will not graduate."

Mount Holyoke Club to Assemble

Prof. Walter Kotchnigg of Mount Holyoke and Smith will speak on the subject "From War to Peace" at the annual meeting of the Mount Holyoke College Club of Boston on Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. George Willard Smith, 200 Ivy Street, Brookline.

More than the usual annual meeting, this will also be a "regional reunion" of those who would normally be going back to college for alumnae week-end.

This year, owing to transportation shortages and the responsibilities of the war work which many alumnae are doing, it has been decided to hold reunions in regional centers away from the college. A buffet luncheon will be served in the garden at 1 o'clock.

Saltonstall Signs Repeal Of 'Legalized' Beano

Opponents of legalized gambling scored one major victory today when Governor Saltonstall signed a bill outlawing beano games in Massachusetts and were apparently headed toward another triumph as a drive for a state-operated lottery was forecast.

The Governor signed the beano repeal bill today, climaxing a long battle to outlaw the gambling game first legalized in Massachusetts 10 years ago for charitable purposes. Charges have since been repeatedly fired that racketeers control the game in numerous sections of the State.

Meanwhile, opposition to a legalized state lottery was so powerfully displayed at a public heading that observers predicted continued defeat of this perennial drive.

Regarding beano, however, it is possible that full operation of repeal may be delayed until the November, 1944, election.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, a leading opponent of repeal, asserted, during senatorial debate yesterday before enactment of the measure, that a referendum would be forced on repeal.

Under provisions of the State Constitution a measure becomes law 90 days after the Governor signs the measure, unless the Chief Executive attaches an emergency preamble to make the measure law immediately. Governor Saltonstall did not attach an emergency preamble to the beano repeal bill.

To obtain a referendum on repeal and thus suspend operation of the repeal measure, opponents of repeal must file a petition for a referendum signed by 10 qualified voters within 30 days after the measure becomes law. If subsequently the petitioners file at least 15,000 signatures of qualified voters within 90 days after the measure becomes law, the law will be suspended and the issue will appear on the November, 1944 ballot for a decision by the people.

Women Bus Drivers

The feminine touch will be added soon to Boston & Maine Transportation Company busses for the company faced with continuing call of their men drivers into the armed services, will try women as drivers on their local lines in Portsmouth, N. H., it is learned. Married and single applicants between the ages of 21 and 40 may apply, it was said.

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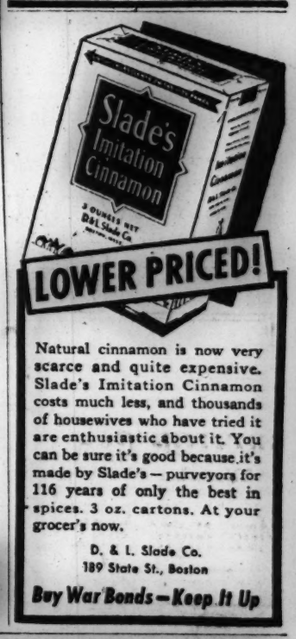


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FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS
Save fats to help make glycerine for explosives. Back up our boys on the firing line with extra bullets to beat our enemies.

U. S. Forces Land on Attu Island—Allied Air Offensive Continues Over Europe

Continued from Page 1

Great Circle route. The Japanese Capital is within theoretical range of United States bombers which could be based on a strip the Japanese were reported to have built.

It lies 196 miles west of Kiska, the other Aleutian island to which the Japanese have held tortured footholds since occupation last June 7-8.

The Tokyo radiocast, which announced that American troops had landed on the island, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The United States Navy's confirmatory communiqué read as follows:

"North Pacific:

"1. On May 11 United States forces landed at the Island of Attu in the Aleutians, and are now engaged with Japanese forces on the island. Details of the operation will be released when the situation clarifies."

With United States forces firmly entrenched with an effective steel-stripped air base on Amchitka Island, in the Andreanof group 70 miles east of Kiska, the American attack on Attu was seen as a step toward virtual encirclement of Kiska.

About 10,000 Japanese troops are reported on Kiska, posing a bombing threat to Alaska and even to the West Coast of the United States. The Attu garrison is believed to be considerably smaller.

Should Attu fall, the Americans would be astride the Japanese communication line to Kiska, rendering the Japanese position there untenable.

763 Miles by Air To Paramushire

Moreover, the Americans would be only 763 airline miles from the Japanese naval and air base of Paramushiro at the northern end of Japan's Kurile Islands just south of the Kamchatka peninsula.

Both Attu and Kiska have been targets of incessant United States aerial assault. Bombs were cascaded down on both whenever the Aleutian weather lifted sufficiently for United States aircraft to leave their bases.

Landings in the Aleutians are much more difficult than in the jungle-clad equatorial islands. Beaches in the Aleutians generally are scarce although deep anchorages are numerous. Frequently the shore rises almost directly as a rocky cliff from the icy waters.

Continent:

Nazi, Czechoslovak Areas Raided by RAF

Berlin, Czechoslovakia and the Ruhr Valley of Germany were pounded in great strength by British bombers on the night of May 13 and the Berlin Radio reported that four-engined American bombers had attacked the North German coastal area at noon May 14, extending the augmented Allied air offensive to nearly 48 hours of incessant assault.

The British lost 34 bombers at night in a swift, punishing sequel of the record punch at Germany's leading river port of Duisburg the night before. In daylight, May 13, American heavyweights bombed Meaulte and St. Omer.

In London the American raid on the Meaulte aircraft works was described as the heaviest concentration of bombs ever unloaded on a single target by the Eighth United States Air Force.

Berlin's version of the North German bombings, recorded from radio accounts by the Associated Press, was not confirmed from Eighth United States Air Force Headquarters. The Germans claimed at least three bombers were destroyed in air battles in which German fighters rose to challenge the raiders, which were beset also by medium and heavy flak.

Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Emden have been frequent United Nations air targets on the German North Coast, but the Germans did not specify the fog-shrouded targets.

British authoritative sources said preliminary reconnaissance reports indicated "heavy industrial damage" in RAF raids on Dortmund May 4 and on Duisburg May 12.

The nonstop offensive was continued at dawn May 14 by fleets of Allied bombers and fighters which swarmed out at great height over the English Channel, the later missions meeting the first raiders coming back.

Tremendous explosions rolling from the French Coast indicated that the Calais and Dunkirk areas were being hardest hit.

The German Radio asserted that the British planes were unable to concentrate their night attack because of pursuit by German night fighters and heavy antiaircraft barrages. The Germans said at least 32 raiders, mostly four-engined bombers, were destroyed and that 10 others were probably shot down.

The last sizable British raid on Czechoslovakia was April 16, when a heavy force reached out to smash the Skoda armament works at Pilsen in an attack that later reports said killed 800 and apparently destroyed everything in a 50-acre area. The British lost 37 bombers in that assault.

Before the Duisburg raid on the night of May 12, the last major assault in the Ruhr was against Dortmund May 4.

Berlin last was bombed April 20 in a minor foray that furnished a diversion from heavy attacks on the ports of Stettin and Rostock.

The British Air Ministry also disclosed that RAF fighter-bombers were active throughout the night of May 13, shooting up air fields and railway targets in France and Germany, and bombing a minesweeper off Boulogne.

A German retaliation raid scored several hits in Eastern England and caused at least seven fatalities, the Air and Home Security Ministries announced.

Mediterranean:

Sardinia, Italy, Sicily Bombed

United Nations air squadrons rained powerful blows upon Sardinia, Sicily and Italy in an offensive no longer divided by the necessity for support of ground troops in Tunisia.

United States Flying Fortresses and medium bombers delivered a particularly heavy assault upon Cagliari, port and air base which long helped support Axis forces in North Africa.

The raid was the biggest yet undertaken against Sardinian targets, far surpassing that on Maddalena two weeks ago.

About 20 enemy vessels were sunk or damaged and large oil fires were started at the Sicilian harbor of Augusta by about 50 United States Liberators. Attacking from Middle East bases, they dumped almost 250,000 pounds of explosives there under RAF fighter escort from Malta.

Naples, Reggio Calabria and Messina were other cities which felt the strength of air power unleashed by the unconditional surrender of the last of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's fighting men, a surrender that yielded enormous quantities of war supplies and nearly 175,000 German and Italian prisoners.

The last of the captives went to prison camps.

"No Axis forces remain in North Africa who are not prisoners in our hands," an Allied communiqué said. "The last remaining elements surrendered at 11:45 hours [7:45 a. m. eastern war time] May 13."

A British naval force fired 20 broadsides into the harbor area of Pantelleria at dawn May 13. Shore batteries of the Italian island replied, but their fire was ineffective, Allied headquarters announced.

Pantelleria lies 45 miles east of the tip of Cap Bon.

British Wellingtons made a night attack against Naples, dropping blockbusters on selected targets of that Axis supply center.

Malta-based Intruders prowled the skies over Sicily and the toe of the Italian boot, and communications were bombed and shot up.

Tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor, industrial, and warehouse areas of Cagliari by the United States Fortresses, Mitchells, and Marauders.

Lightnings and Warhawks strongly escorted the explosive carriers in this thrust against the most important naval, mining, and commercial shipping point of Sardinia.

Thirty German and Italian fighters rose to challenge the Americans and nine were shot down. One plane of the formation's escort was shot down by the enemy.

2,000 Warplanes Lost by Axis

Meanwhile, it was disclosed in Washington that the Allied air forces of North Africa destroyed approximately 2,000 enemy planes while losing about 770 in the six months and three days between the landings in French North Africa and the collapse of Axis resistance May 11.

The War Department reported this in a review of the spectacular part played by the Allied team under Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder.

It said that in the first 11 days of May alone the score was 300 Axis planes destroyed against 49 Allied aircraft lost, a ratio of 6 to 1, and added that from May 7—the day Tunis and Bizerte fell—"the enemy air arm literally danced to the Allies' tune, losing approximately 11 planes for every Allied plane brought down."

This score, however, was "only a fragment" of the air contribution to the North African campaign, the Department continued, since strategic bombings against German production centers fitted the pattern of Mediterranean strategy.

"The campaign provides the first large-scale demonstration of the resistlessness of an aerial striking force employing all its capabilities in an integrated pattern," said the report.

"It is an example of the net result of co-ordination of all types of military airplanes, of air power enabling the reduction of the size of a force required to do a job and shortening the time required to do it."

Air Marshal Tedder's Mediterranean Air Command, the Department said, was divided into four parts—the Northwest African Air Force, the RAF Malta, the RAF Middle East, and elements of the 9th United States Air Force operating with the Western Desert Air Force.

How Spaatz' Force Was Made Up

The Northwest African Air Force, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, was made up of American and British units operating as a strategic air force, a tactical air force, a reconnaissance wing, a coastal air force, a troop-carrier command, a training command and an air service command.

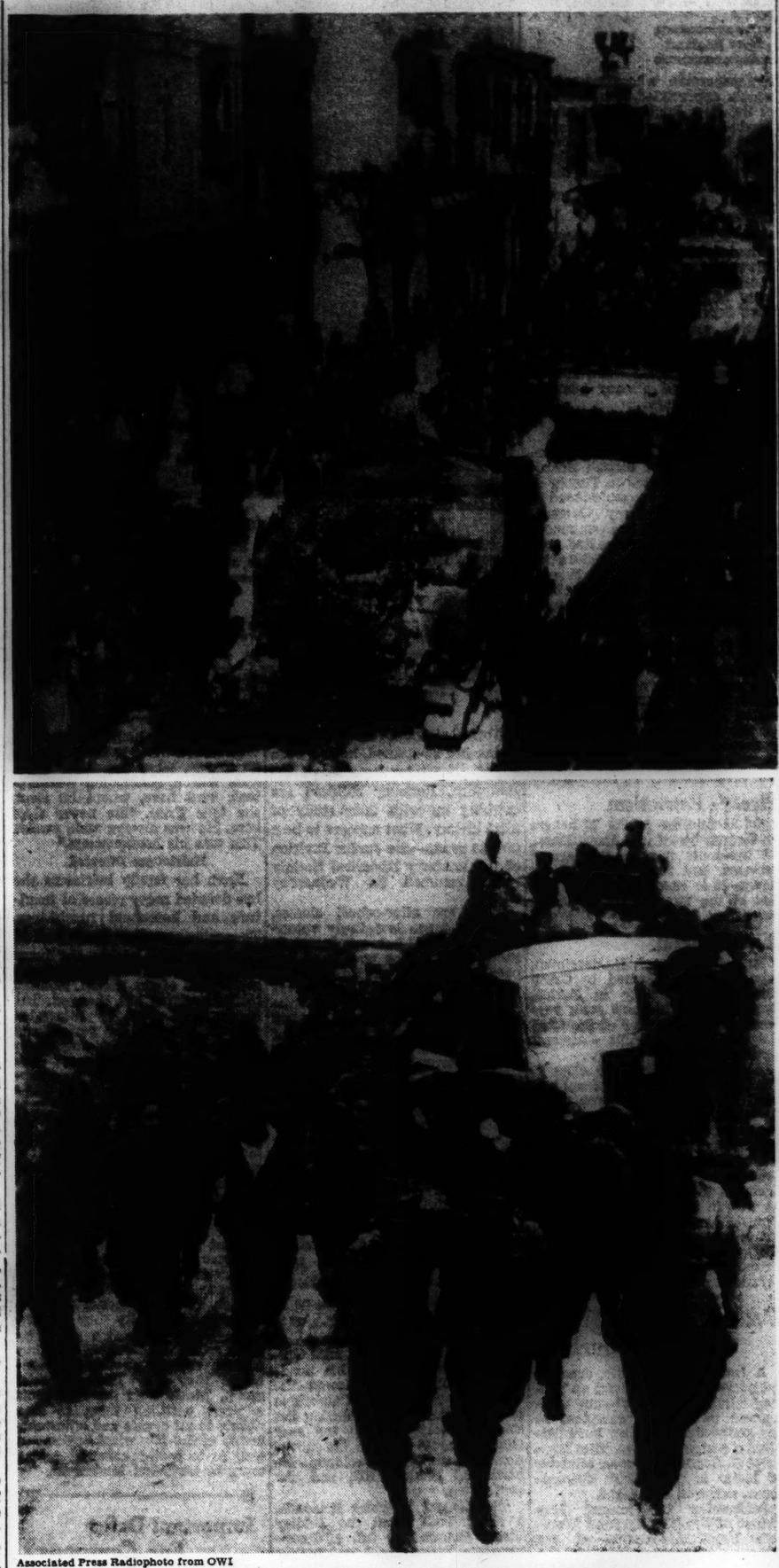
Enemy supply and communications lines were the usual targets of the strategic air force.

The Northwest African Tactical Air Force operated in close cooperation with the ground forces. Its job was fighter sweeps against enemy fighter planes, reconnaissance, and bombing and strafing enemy troop concentrations, transport lines on the ground, and enemy supply and communication facilities.

From Nov. 8 to Feb. 18, when the Northwest African Air Force was formed, the 12th United States Air Force made 198 attacks on Axis targets, dropping 6,689,600 pounds of high explosives and fragmentation bombs.

The Northwest African Air Force, said the Department, made 188 attacks, dropping 9,576,790 pounds of bombs in the first two months of its existence.

Thus, from Nov. 8 to April 18, 16,236,390 pounds of bombs were dropped in 386 attacks on such enemy targets as harbors, docks, shipping, naval bases, airdromes, highways, marshaling yards, power stations, industrial areas, oil dumps, railroad bridges, railroad yards and junctions, trucks and other motor vehicles, tanks, motor vehicle parking areas, military camps, and troop concentrations. In addition, United Nations warplanes during the first five months of the campaign sank 50 enemy ships, severely damaged 68 and damaged 73.



Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Even the Axis Prisoners Look Happy About It

Upper: Tunis' sidewalks jammed with cheering crowds as Allied trucks and tanks roll on in their path to victory. Lower: These Axis prisoners, forming a seemingly endless line, are being herded out of the City of Tunis to prison camps. The expressions on their faces are more indicative of victory than defeat. Both photos were received by radio from Cairo.

Russia:

Soviets Advance Near Novorossisk

Battling against still-stubborn resistance in the Kuban, the Red Army has advanced in some sectors and captured additional lines northeast of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, Moscow dispatches said.

The dispatches did not indicate the extent of the Red Army's most recent gains, but said that definite progress had been made in the face of strong German counter-attacks.

Frontline dispatches on May 13 said the Red Army had smashed into secondary German defenses northeast of the city and was attacking the inner defenses under a tremendous barrage of hundreds of big guns.

The mid-day Russian communiqué, as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said the heavy barrage was continued during the night.

The artillery barrage was so heavy, these advices added, that it presaged a final big push to shove the Germans into the sea.

The air war, which currently is fiercer than anything on land, was mounting following widespread action ranging from the central front to Warsaw, Capital of Poland, which the Russians bombed on the night of May 13.

Soviet airmen blasted at many objectives during the night and raided a railway junction and communication lines.

Pacific:

16 of 25 Zeros Shot Down

The Navy reported in Washington that American fighter planes shot down 16 of 25 Japanese Zeros engaged in a furious air battle over the Russell Islands in the Solomon group. Five United States planes were lost but two of the pilots were saved.

Two Japanese planes bombed the Port Moresby area without causing damage, Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

Port Moresby is the big United Nations base on the South Coast of New Guinea.

Allied bombers struck at Gasmata, on the southern tip, and Rabaul, on the northern tip of New Britain.

In the ground fighting on New Guinea, an Allied communiqué announced, Allied patrols have killed 60 Japanese since May 9 near Mubo. This fighting occurred on the approaches to Salamaua.

Missing Warships' Men Prisoners

Speculation as to the fate of three American warships which "vanished" in the Java Sea more than a year ago was revived by the Navy's first prisoner list which showed that some men off all three vessels were captives of Japan.

Until the release of the names of Navy men held prisoners by the Japanese, there had been no official hint concerning the fate of the cruiser Houston, the destroyer Pope and the submarine Perch, which "disappeared" without any trace after the disastrous battle of the Java Sea.

Burma:

British Forces Withdraw Further

British forces have made another withdrawal northward on the Mayu peninsula of Burma and have taken up new positions "more suitable for defense," a British communiqué, issued in New Delhi, said.

Newscaster Wins Wide Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—This intermountain city is stepping right up and bowing in response to the national recognition given to one of its own radio commentators, Arthur Gaeth, who also writes a column of news analysis in The Salt Lake Tribune.

The honor came when the Mutual Broadcasting System included Mr. Gaeth in a weekly radiocast over its nation-wide network of 208 stations. The Salt Lake Telegram, extending its congratulations editorially, wrote:

"This is the first time in the history of radio that any intermountain news analyst has been on a regular nation-wide hookup.

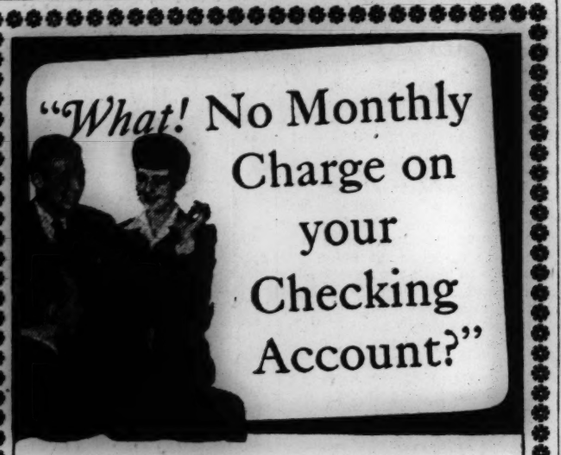
"Mr. Gaeth has won deserved recognition in this intermountain area as a radio news commentator and as a columnist in The Salt Lake Tribune for better than three years. The extension of that recognition to the nation as a whole is an honor not only to Mr. Gaeth but to Salt Lake City and Utah."

Mr. Gaeth has spent considerable time in Europe, is a close student of foreign history, and a fluent speaker.

Post's Ouster From Legion Sought for Lewis Apology

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 14 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Legion Post which apologized to John L. Lewis must be ousted or Roane Waring will resign as National Commander of the American Legion, he declared here last night in an address to the Florida State Convention.

The Pennsylvania Post, South Fork No. 653, adopted resolutions recently apologizing to Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, for a denunciation by Commander Waring. The Legion Commander immediately asked for an investigation. He said he was in favor of unionism—"the kind that appeals to honest, patriotic American citizens, not the ilk led by John L. Lewis."



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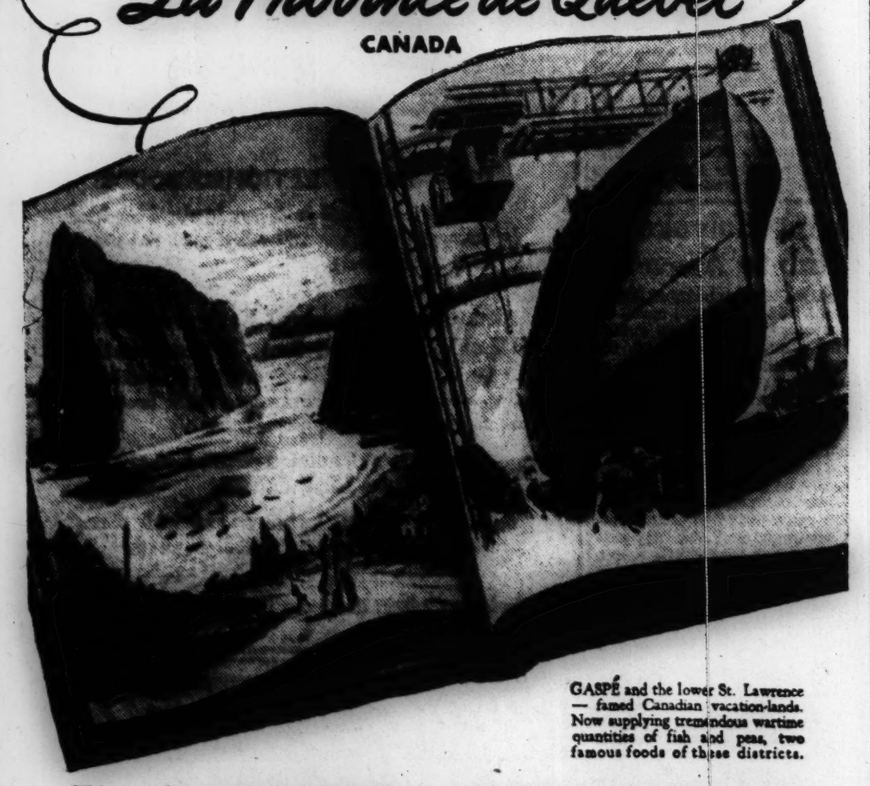
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Remember Gaspé? Men from that famed peninsula and from the Lower St. Lawrence, the Saguenay and every part of the Province are helping to build—and helping to man the trim corvettes that play such an important part in hunting out the Atlantic U-boats.

Yes, everywhere throughout La Province de Québec, Canadians are busy with the business of war. Production lines are pouring out tanks, guns, shells and fighting equipment.

While Victory is still to be won, our American friends will not be able to visit us as freely as they did in former years. But to those who can still come we say "Welcome." And to the travellers and friends of peacetime days, we say "Come back again — after the war has been won!"

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BATAAN

Is Italy Strongly Defended by Axis?

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reported arrival in Italy of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler emphasizes the decisive character of coming events in the Central Mediterranean.

Have the Germans taken over the defense of the Italian mainland? Can Italy's industrial sector, already weakened by the "New Order," withstand the shock of invasion?

During the past few days some rather sensational rumors have filtered out of Italy.

Stockholm, whose information is, however, not always completely reliable, reported that the Reich, in view of its own economic difficulties, had discontinued all German coal exports to Italy. Two days later another Stockholm dispatch suggested a further deterioration in Axis economic relations. Premier Mussolini reportedly had ordered home two thirds of all Italian workers laboring in Germany.

The Stockholm correspondent of the New York Times, expressing the opinion that the men are urgently needed for "work on the fortifications being built to stave off an Allied invasion," estimated that since April 15 some 500,000 Italians had been brought back to Italy.

Caution on Propaganda

In evaluating the significance of such unconfirmed reports, it must be borne in mind that Axis sources are interested in creating the impression of tremendous defense preparations in Italy. And by spreading news hinting at a possible deterioration in Axis relations, the Berlin and Rome propaganda agencies obviously hope to create dissension in Allied circles as to the military and political strategy to be adopted against Italy, thereby delaying an invasion of the Italian islands and mainland.

Discontinuation of German coal exports to Italy would confront Italian industries with a peril. The Germans have never been able to keep their Axis partner supplied with the 1,000,000 tons of coal which they had promised them in 1941 and which represents 75 per cent of Italy's coal requirements. Swiss reports asserted recently that during the past six months the Reich had delivered only 58 per cent of the scheduled coal shipments. Now these shipments are alleged to have ceased altogether.

Though intent on reducing the size of the Italian industrial sector, the Germans have been trying to replace such shortages by the transmission of electric energy for the most vital Italian war industries. As far back as last October, the Montecatini chemical concern signed an agreement with a German industrial group envisaging connection of its current supply system with the thermo-electric power stations of the Rhine valley. It was reported that the 1,600,000,000 kwh. now available to Montecatini through its own power plants would thus be doubled to approximately 3,000,000,000 kwh.

Power Schedule Lags

Such developments explain the fact that Italy's hydroelectrification program is far behind schedule. In 1941 hydroelectric production had risen to 19,470,000 kwh. According to recent plans, this was to be increased—immediately after the war—to 34,000,000 kwh. But the rising cost price of electric current reflects the difficulties encountered in the realization of the ambitious project. Last December, the power supply of all factories not engaged in absolutely vital military production was cut by 15 per cent, thus reducing it to 85 per cent of their 1941 consumption. Another cut was decreed several weeks ago.

All this adds to the plight of Italian industry although official Italian advices stress the progress made in the field of hydroelectric production. It is maintained that the unusual drought of last year did not interfere with increased production for the electrotechnical and heavy industries.

Yet the coal shortage was and is real and acute and the reductions in industrial current speak for themselves.

The civilian population was especially hard hit during the winter months. Last October Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of the Leghorn Telegrafo, was still advising the Italian public not to spread rumors to the effect that in certain cities only 10 per cent of the normal coal ration had been distributed.

Five months later, however, on March 17 the Milan Corriere della Sera asserted that those who had been able to receive the full household coal quota of 25 per cent of the fuel ration granted by the communal authorities had been very fortunate. The paper, however, asked how many citizens had been that lucky? Corriere admitted that most people had got 10 per cent without receiving any further allotments.

Fuel Shortage Closed Schools

Schools throughout the country remained closed from Dec. 20, 1942 to Feb. 15, 1943, due to the fuel shortage.

The Italian Ministry of Corporations declared some time ago that efforts are being made to increase Italy's output of coal and lignite, but it is obvious that the results cannot be very impressive due to labor and transportation shortages and geological difficulties.

The miner shortage is particularly acute since, as Swiss reports have stated, 25,000 miners are working in Western Germany in the Dortmund-Aachen-Essen region.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Italian Government has been compelled to release all miners from the Army and to assign inexperienced but physically robust soldiers to work in the mines.

As to the manpower situation and the reported withdrawal of 500,000 Italian workers from Germany, which some observers might link to the rumor regarding discontinued German coal exports to Italy, there have been no indications of any improvement. Actually it was only a few weeks ago that the German radio announced the impending transfer of new contingents of skilled Italian workers to the Reich. The actual number of Italian workers in Germany is not known. Estimates range from 350,000 to 800,000. Yet that much is certain: the Italians are feeling the pinch of the manpower shortage, but can not tackle the problem in a particularly effective way although they introduced the minimum 48-hour working week on April 1.

Nonessential Labor Cut

In summer 1942 labor conscription for agricultural purposes was introduced with very mediocre results. Last January the Fascist Government decreed general conscription of men from 14 to 70 years and of women from 14 to 60. Nonessential labor was drastically curtailed. A few weeks ago another decree announced military mobilization of the entire population in the event of invasion. On May 4 Radio Rome revealed that from now on professional and nonprofessional labor will be under the control of the Undersecretary for Labor in the Ministry of Corporations. Heretofore only workers directly engaged in the war effort had been subject to such control.

This is one of the final steps in the orgnaization of the entire nation for war work. A centralized labor agency will direct the distribution of regular workers and of nonworkers for intellectual and manual tasks.

Such drafting of artisans, professional men, and other previously exempt categories will probably release quite a number of workers. But many of them will not constitute an asset in furthering the Italian war effort. As to the drafting of women, the official Italian news agency Stefani itself has admitted that the mobilization of women in a Latin country cannot be very effective.

The untapped manpower pool of the nation is now being opened up. On May 18 the last lists of men eligible for war work will be in the hands of the authorities. Yet the latter are well aware of the fact emphasized by Virginio Gayda nearly a year ago, namely that the transfer of men and women from nonessential to essential activities will be very difficult, especially in a predominantly agricultural country.

Mess Hall Material Carried by Planes

Recorded by CBS

Transport aircraft are being used to speed up building in New Guinea, the Australian radio said.

"Transport aircraft are being used to speed up building in New Guinea," the broadcast said. "These planes are flying tons of materials wherever they are needed in the battle area. Buildings are designed at the base camp and the material cut and numbered.

"Recently one mess hall for 580 men was condensed into five plane-loads of wood and iron and three of cement. Ten days later the beginning, the job had been finished."

Government in Exile Warns Dutch of Nazi Trick

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The German-occupied Netherlands, seething with unrest, had a warning from its exiled Government today that premature revolution would lead only to crushing German retaliation before it could grow into large-scale underground warfare.

A Stockholm dispatch yesterday announced that rioting had occurred in Berlin on May 12 among relatives of the German troops which had been overwhelmed by the Allies in Tunisia. These reports still lacked any confirmation.

The official hint that the time is not yet ripe for widespread uprisings coincided with reports of spreading violence in both the Netherlands and Belgium, and a Swedish newspaper reported that rioting had occurred in Berlin itself.

Radio Orange, mouthpiece of the exiled Netherlands Government, warned the homeland that a widely distributed circular urging the Dutch to register in an underground movement "to help the British troops liberate your people" is a German plot "to incite Netherlands violence over the shortest period possible and to break it most forcibly so that the consequent terror regime and the German plans may be executed without further disturbance."

Old Trick

The radiocast, warning of one of Hitler's oldest tricks of divide and conquer, was reported by Aneta, official Dutch news agency.

"Resistance is only good if it is carried out in concert," the announcer said. "The Germans are deliberately provoking the Netherlands people."

Of the circular's statement that the time of liberation approaches, the announcer said:

"That is possible," but he went on to warn that its appeal to the Dutch to volunteer and register for training was "a purely transparent provocation — a means for getting the German hands on good, able-bodied Netherlanders."

The reports of spreading violence in the Netherlands and Belgium came from sources with close links to the Allied governments but without official confirmation.

However, Aneta said the situation in the Netherlands had "reached its tensest point in the three years of German occupation and might erupt momentarily."

Mass Strikes

Increasing attacks on vital rail arteries for Axis troops and supplies were reported in Belgium and the Netherlands, and a Russian domestic radiocast said that mass strikes are taking place in the Netherlands in protest against the Nazi order that all former Netherlands soldiers must go into concentration camps. The Netherlands outbreaks came only a day after the Dutch Government in exile had urged the former servicemen to defy the German internment orders, and Radio Orange's warning may have been an attempt to temper resulting violence.

New U. S. Staff College Set Up

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A significant new move toward closer co-ordination of Army, Air, and Navy High Commands was announced May 13 by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in disclosing the establishment of a joint Army and Navy Staff College.

The College will begin operations June 1, as an agency of the joint Chiefs of Staff, to train senior officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps "in all phases of joint co-ordinated operations involving land, sea and air."

"Air operations, and the logistics involved in combined operations, will be stressed," the Secretary added.

One third of the officers designated by each of the armed services to attend will be air officers. The course will last for four months.

Mr. Stimson at the same time said the Army needs "500,000 more Waacs, and I sincerely hope we will get them."

He reported that requests for the 500,000 additional members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps had come from all branches of the service after the Waacs had demonstrated their ability, "devotion to duty and capable work."

150,000 Tons of Canadian Foodstuff Shipped to Greece in Past Nine Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—More than 150,000 tons of foodstuffs have been carried from Canadian ports to Greece by the eight Swedish vessels placed in Greek relief service in August, 1942, Harry A. Hill, Executive Vice-President of the Greek War Relief Association, announced. Shipments included 134,128 tons of Canadian wheat, 14,214 tons of dried and dehydrated vegetables, 1,412 tons of evaporated milk, 80 tons of powdered milk, 49 tons of wheat flour, and 20,000 standard Canadian Red Cross Food Packages.

The vessels also carried more than $100,000 worth of medical supplies, mostly provided by the American Red Cross, it was announced.

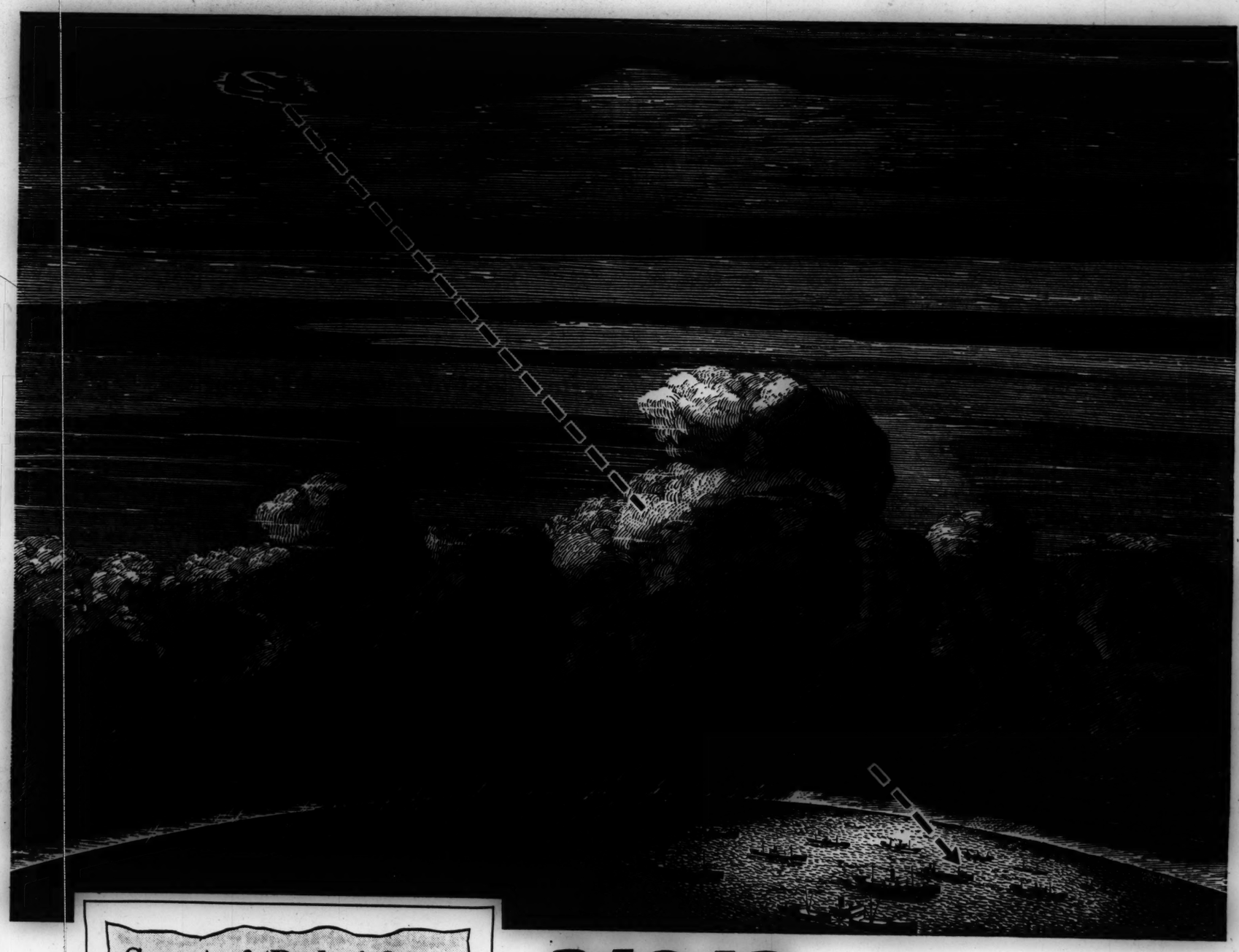
"While these ships have been in service nine months, Greece, before the war, imported a similar amount of foodstuffs every six weeks," the Association stressed. "The shipments, however, according to authenticated reports from Greece, have brought about a substantial reduction in the starvation death rate in that country, in some sections as much as two thirds.

"Shipments also have contained 13 automobiles, six trucks, and other material for the Joint Commission of Swedish and Swiss neutrals in supervising the distribution of food in Greece. This equipment was necessary because of the almost total lack of transportation facilities in Occupied Greece."

The Greek War Relief Association supplies American as well as Canadian Red Cross food packages to hospitalized Greek soldiers, the American packages being sent to Greece through regular Red-Cross channels. Four thousand packages are distributed to Greek prisoners of war in Germany and Italy each month.

Biggest Mailing Job

Distribution by mail of 120,000,000 copies of War Ration Book Three, with application cards, will involve the biggest single mailing job ever handled by the United States Post Office.



Secret of 'Radar' Out; Device to Spot Enemy

WASHINGTON, April 24. — The War and Navy Departments today lifted, in part, the veil of secrecy that has shrouded one of the two services' most hush-hush defense devices—the detection device known as "Radar."

Until today, newspapers were prohibited from even using the word "Radar," which is an abbreviation of "Radio-Detecting-and-Ranging."

Satisfied, apparently, that by now early models of Radar have fallen into the hands of our enemies, the War and Navy Departments disclosed that the device is being widely used by land forces to detect approaching enemy aircraft [illegible] released until the Army and Navy are convinced that the enemy already has information from some other source."

RADAR GUARDS COAST

Since the United States entered the war Radar has been standing guard on our coasts and on the bridges of American battleships, maintaining a constant vigil over the skies and the seas for approaching hostile aircraft and warships. In some outlying military posts and on some of our ships Radar had been installed long before the war.

It was a radio detecting device (not then known to the public as Radar) that enabled a private at Pearl Harbor to detect the approach of Japanese [illegible]

Radar means RAdio Detection And Ranging. Radar seeks out the enemy beyond the range of human eyes and ears. Through ultra-high frequency radio waves, it locates and measures the distance to enemy targets. It warns against the approach of hostile forces. Fog, clouds, storms or darkness have no effect upon its miraculous powers!

RADAR, THE SECRET WEAPON, TELLS THE SENSATIONAL STORY OF PHILCO AT WAR!

NOW THE SECRET IS OUT! The sensational story of Philco's vital contribution to victory is officially revealed. It's *Radar*—the fabulous secret weapon whose miraculous power seeks out the enemy *"through fog, clouds, storms or darkness"!*

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While Philco soldiers of production are turning out tank radios, communications equipment, ordnance and storage batteries, one of their most important war assignments is *Radar*, the once secret weapon that stands guard upon our planes and ships. Theirs is the most dramatic story that has yet been told from the annals of war production.

But even more important is the vision of the peacetime sequel to their war achievements. In radio, television, refrigeration, air conditioning, only the future can reveal the untold progress that will appear under the famous Philco name . . . when peace is made secure!

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OUR WAR PRODUCTION PLEDGE: MORE • BETTER • SOONER

Germans Conscript Norwegian Labor

By Peter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Difficulties are increasing for Norwegian Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling and his followers. They have to put up with the ice-cold contempt of their fellow countrymen and to be constantly on guard against the underground, which gradually is switching from passive resistance and sabotage to attacks on collaborationists.

Their German "protectors," on the other hand, have grown so impatient with the Quisling failure to win Norway for the "New Order" that they are just about to divest the puppet leaders of their last bit of authority.

It long has been known that the Germans direct practically every move made by Major Quisling. To make the situation still more clear, newspapers in Norway recently received instructions from the Germans that they should never state that Major Quisling has "prepared" a new law or decree. The word they must use is "signed." The "preparing" is reserved for the Germans. Major Quisling himself has sent a letter to the members of his Cabinet informing them that all matters which they want him to act upon or decide first must be submitted to the Nazis authority.

All Under Nazi Control

What applies to the Prime Minister applies also to his underlings. Every local dictator has been placed under control of a German-staffed local command which has the exclusive right to make final decisions.

The Quislingites have themselves to blame for their loss of power. Most of them are corrupt, inefficient, and completely unqualified for their jobs. As a Norwegian Nazi paper wrote the other day in a rare mood of self-examination: "Many good men who joined us after 1940 know what joining the NS [Nasional Samling] means. They know that they are regarded as political swindlers and fortune hunters." They are indeed, just that.

When a short while ago Nazi followers were trained hastily in order to replace the many thousand patriotic teachers who had been arrested or had quit their jobs voluntarily, it was discovered that the majority of the new candidates were unable to do the most elementary figuring with fractions.

Major Quisling failed not only to persuade the Norwegians that the Germans liberated them; he was equally unsuccessful in his attempts to kindle enthusiasm for the anti-Bolshevik crusade. Even his followers turned deaf ears to the frequent appeals to join the ranks of the "Shock Troop Viking," the Norwegian token regiment dispatched to the Russian Front. They preferred staying at home. Under orders from Berlin, Major Quisling, therefore, began playing a different propaganda tune. No longer are the Norwegians told about their "holy duty" to save Europe's civilization. Fritt Folk, Major Quisling's newspaper, and the remainder of the Nazi-controlled press tell their readers that Russia has registered with the State Department in Washington and the London Foreign Office its claims on Lapland and Northern Norway.

Nazi Propaganda

Both these districts are said to be slated for the Soviet in the peace settlement. "Who will stop the Red Army's march on Norway," asked Fritt Folk, "if not the allied European armies?" Uniformly, the co-ordinated Norwegian press emphasizes that at the present time, the Arctic areas are one of the most important factors in Premier Joseph Stalin's military plans, and it is being repeated over and over again that the Americans and the British have left the Arctic space, including North Norway, to Russia.

In this manner, the puppet Government endeavors to arouse the Norwegians to a more active participation in the war. If the people are loath to enlist for military service, then, at least, they ought to work more intensely for Germany, which is "protecting" the Norwegian borders. "We must and will produce labor reserves," decreed Mayor Quisling, "which will have to be thrown in to save Europe in its hour of danger."

The Norwegians did not swallow the bait. No labor reserves came forth. Since this was much too vital a matter for Berlin to have it bungled by Mayor Quisling, the German Nazis took a firm hand in drafting the Norwegian labor regulations and in having them obeyed. Last March, Frölich Hansen, chief of Norway's Labor Service, was called to Berlin, where he was instructed that conscription had to be carried out with extreme ruthlessness.

Norse Sabotage Nazi Labor Draft

New York, May 14

Thanks to patriot resistance in Norway, only 3,000 Norwegians have been sent to work on German fortifications out of an intended 10,000, Stockholm Radio said yesterday quoting an article in the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

According to previous advices the registration for the national labor mobilization was expected to be completed by mid-April, but it was held that considerable time would elapse between registration and induction. However, due to pressure applied by the Germans, the draft swung into full gear by April 5. Since that day, thousands of Norwegians, principally men from 18 to 30 years of age, have been rounded up for compulsory work. The first transport left Oslo on April 6.

Objections Ignored

The local labor boards are under strict orders to disregard any complaints, questions, or objections on the part of the draftees and to get them on their way no matter what the cost. Here is how the conscription works, according to reports from Norwegian circles in London:

On April 5, hundreds of store and office workers in Oslo and Aker received rush telegrams ordering them to appear at the Labor Office on April 7. There they were handed a blank headed "Order to Report for Work." Most of the blanks bore the remark "Assigned to detachment North Norway, Organization Todt." Others assigned the bearers to the Speer Legion, named after Fritz Todt's successor, Minister Fritz Speer. Still others were selected for service in the SS Division Viking.

All draftees were examined with record speed by NS doctors. They were asked whether they suffered from any disease, and if the answer was yes, they were told that they would get well as soon as they reached the working place. Twenty-four hours later they were en route.

The Quisling and the German authorities pretend that the draftees have been conscripted for a six-month period only. This is an obvious falsehood. Not only does a clause on the draft order provide for extension of the service, but news already has come out of Norway confirming that the conscripts are "in" for the duration. By the same token, it has been disclosed that some of the men, allegedly assigned to labor camps in North Norway, have arrived in Germany. Conscripts who were sent to the Speer Legion at Svelvik were given regular German Panzer uniforms and are being trained as tank crews and drivers in the armored forces, sections of which are fighting in Russia.

First of Her Kind



Associated Press from United States Army

Third Officer Emily Shek

Born in New York, she is the first Chinese-American officer in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She is stationed at the Third WAAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. She has a brother in the Army, Corp. George Y. Lee.

Italy and Sub Bases Next In Allied Drive?

Continued from Page 1

thus deprive Germany of its main oil supplies.

An interesting sidelight on this last opinion is the fact that most of the suitable air fields for such raids are in Turkey. But during the last few days the Turkish press has re-emphasized Turkey's desire to remain neutral and it is not believed likely that Turkey will abandon this policy at present.

Meanwhile the repercussions of the Tunisian victories are beginning to be felt throughout the Balkans, especially among the Axis satellites.

The internal situation in Bulgaria, despite all efforts of the Gestapo and the Bulgarian police, still remains intensely grave, and although thousands of suspects have been arrested, there are no signs that King Boris and the Philoff Government have anything like complete control of the situation.

Indeed it is significant that recently several Bulgarian Opposition leaders have put out feelers here to United Nations circles sounding Allied opinion on Bulgaria's fate after the war, and asking for reassurances about Bulgaria's territorial integrity.

At the same time a grave internal crisis is taking place in Hungary where the mass of the Hungarian nation are attempting to resist increased German pressure and German demands for troops and military assistance.

Indeed travelers arriving here from Budapest report that anti-German feeling is so strong in the Hungarian Capital that many Hungarian leaders now fear total occupation of Hungary by German forces.

Opposition in Hungary

German diplomats and officials are now openly critical of the present Hungarian attitude and are expressing their displeasure regarding events in the country, and although the De Kallay government have done everything to please the Nazis' Berlin knows that most Hungarians are now against them.

The question foreign diplomatic observers are asking themselves is: "How long can the present situation in Hungary continue?" And they wonder whether the present De Kallay Government will be able to withstand the popular growing dissatisfaction with the war and the terrible sacrifices Hungarians are making for the hated Nazis.

In Greece where United Nations victories have had a tonic effect on Greek morale, which was already high, German reprisals have become increasingly fierce and public executions of Greek hostages is now the order of the day.

Recently in Athens 10 hostages were executed in Kaningos Square and the Greek public forced to attend the executions. Similar executions are taking place in other Greek cities. Germans in Greece, faced with possible evacuation, are also stripping the country of all remaining resources, and all cotton and olive oil supplies are being shipped to Germany.

Tunisian Collapse Upsets Nazi Propaganda Vehicle

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The Tunisian collapse has proved a catastrophe not only for the German Wehrmacht, but also for German propaganda, which has been definitely caught napping, thus again proving that the short-term Blitzkrieg policy of unending victories fails when summoned to deal with sudden overwhelming defeat.

The final stage in the Tunisian struggle came so quickly that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had no time to co-ordinate his propaganda machine and lay down the usual "instructions to editors." Hitherto these instructions have at least guaranteed continuity and a similarity of policy throughout the press and radio so that the ordinary German has been more easily deceived. This time Dr. Goebbels had not even his front-line journalists on the spot in Tunisia to supply the customary epic stories of heroic Germans to back up the line that German troops had fought to the last gun and that only overwhelming numbers in manpower and materials had decide the issue.

The Goebbels propaganda has, in fact, had to change too quickly, so that Wilhelmstrasse finds itself in a difficult position. This is very different from the manner in which Stalingrad was played up for weeks, so that Dr. Goebbels succeeded in planting the seeds of doubt and anxiety in his listeners, with the result that his final glorification of the German soldiers' sacrifices there made a plausible story to the Germans at home.

Goebbels 'Holds Out'

This was followed at the time by an appeal to "hold out." Today Dr. Goebbels has nothing better to offer his audiences than to hold out.

In fact simultaneously, both the Berlin and Rome radios have been warning their people to keep calm, emphasizing that it would be a mistake to imagine the United Nations will take long to recoup their forces and they therefore may very soon attempt an invasion of the Continent. Under such conditions, talk of "superhuman heroism which must spur us on to still greater efforts so as to win final victory" means little today.

The exchange of radio messages between Gen. Jürgen von Arnim and Hitler to effect that Hitler's orders "to defend Tunisia to the last cartridge have been carried out" and that "everything has been destroyed; we're closing down forever," may be used dramatically by Goebbels propaganda. But only for a short time.

Supplies Captured

Immediately the true situation is realized, it will cause much dissatisfaction in Germany. This talk of the end of the supplies is completely contradicted by Allied reports of a large number of tanks, guns, vehicles, aircraft and even large dumps of gasoline which have been captured intact.

In fact, Dr. Goebbels is sufficiently clever at reading the inner meaning of the Tunisian collapse to realize that what happened here was due to a general realization on the part of the Afrika Korps that it was in a hopeless position and that immediately it realized that all reasonable chance of escape was impossible, then self-preservation—not any Nazi ideology—became the first consideration.

To the Germans at Stalingrad, it probably seemed likely, even to the last, that there was a possibility of relief, since they had the German Army and lands behind them, but in Tunisia there were the sea and Allied naval and air forces. With no way out and overwhelmed by the Allied air forces, Hitler's demand for no capitulation was disobeyed.

Nazi Communiqués

German communiqués up to last night continued talk of the "heroic struggle." DNB, the official agency, declared yesterday, "The African fighters in these last days are writing the final verse of a unique epic. It will be most convincing of all and it will proclaim to the German people that such heroism is timeless and such fighters are in the last resort invincible."

But the German people at home, according to neutral reports, were taken so completely by surprise that they were asking everywhere how 21 German generals and more than 150,000 men could surrender unconditionally—a mass capitulation which apart from Stalingrad had not been experienced since 1806.

Today outstanding in the thought of the United Nations is the reaction of Tunis upon the Germans, but it is probable that even now Allied bombing of Germany is having greater effect on their morale. For the German still continues to think of Tunis as being on the periphery, but Allied raids remind him almost nightly that the Reich itself is far from impregnable. Reports of morale among the troops also indicate that often their greatest concern is about the fate of their relatives and friends at home.

As the situation in the Reich becomes more uncertain, Nazi leaders and the Gestapo are becoming more concerned regarding opinions among ordinary people, especially regarding rumors which capital sentences and other punishments fail to check.

With the myth of invincibility of German arms exploded and with the danger of Germany itself becoming a battlefield, the Goebbels propaganda will have an even more difficult task during the coming weeks.

Senate Near Vote on Ruml Plan After 'No-Forgiveness' Defeat

Continued from Page 1

hope that it could push through the long-delayed tax bill. It followed the longest speech yet made on the floor, by Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Administration critic and conservative Southern Democrat, attacking the 100 per cent forgiveness feature of the Ruml Plan, and that such a cancellation would mean ultimate gain of millions to corporations and individuals in the upper-income brackets.

The speech was a heavy blow to advocates of the unqualified Ruml plan and observers believe that Senate sentiment is shifting against this plan.

This was amplified by the decision of the National Association of Manufacturers to drop support of 100 per cent forgiveness under the Ruml Plan and to seek instead the 75 per cent abatement feature, coupled with a pledge, whether direct or implicit in Congress, not to levy additional corporate or individual income taxes on upper brackets for a period of years. Such a pledge would not bind the White House or Tresaury.

Telegram Campaign

The N. A. M. was accused by some Senators of "deluging" Congress with anti-Ruml Plan telegrams, lest complete forgiveness of a year's income taxes result in pressure for higher corporation taxes.

Senator Byrd pointed out that he favored the pay-as-you-go program but he denied with all the emphasis at his command that "the 100 per cent forgiveness plan will result in no actual loss to the Treasury."

"If the 1942 or 1943 income taxes are canceled, abated, or forgiven the result will be that a tax liability to the Government will be canceled. No one can deny it. It would be, in effect, a cancellation of debt owed by the taxpayers to the Government.

Benefit to Big-Tax Payer

The tax cancellation, he continued, will benefit those most who have largest taxes canceled—in other words the upper-bracket group.

"It is proposed," he said, "that we cancel the taxes on one of the two highest incomes this nation has ever enjoyed, or perhaps ever will enjoy—either the 1942 or the 1943 income."

He argued that when the Treasury finally seeks to recoup the money lost by skipping a tax year now, income levels will have fallen off in postwar years.

"Certainly the people of America should understand," said Mr. Byrd, "that this is a tax-cancellation proposal.

"At this time, when the nation is faced with the most colossal expenditures in its history, we should hesitate a long time before we cancel taxes which are accrued and owing to the Government, which are just as much a debt as if I were to give my note at a bank."

Higher Corporate Taxes?

It was Mr. Byrd's warning, however, that if 100 per cent cancellation went through, as the majority of the Senate Finance Committee recommends, the Treasury would presumably try to make up the difference by higher corporate tax levies, that caused the most attention. This is just what the N. A. M. fears.

Mr. Byrd indicated he himself would be sympathetic to the idea of increased corporate income taxes if 100 per cent Ruml-plan forgiveness were given.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, asked if he would feel similarly on the 75 per cent feature. This is recommended by Senator George and approved by the House.

Benefits Seen

Mr. Byrd answered that he felt Mr. Vandenberg "overlooked the fact that the cancellation of 75 per cent of tax will in many instances confer benefits on the same class of citizens who have to pay the additional 75 per cent. There is no question about that."

Mr. Byrd declared that if the 100 per cent forgiveness bill is passed "the President and Treasury will call on Congress before the ink is dry on the measure to increase the tax rates."

The N. A. M. telegram received by Senators and sent as an instruction to its local members carried the hint that the Treasury would delay a new tax bill if the George plan (75 per cent abatement) is adopted.

The telegram aroused great interest. This part of it declared:

"We are reliably informed that good chance exists for postponement of tax bill consideration until late summer if George amendment carries, with any new rate applying only after Dec. 31, 1943, and with fair possibility of no additional corporate tax. . . ."

Where the N. A. M. got this information is not known.

More Small Buyers

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said today that in future financing drives the Treasury must obtain a larger proportion of its funds from individuals and other non-banking sources in order to curb inflationary forces.

Co-ordinated Action in Pacific Emerges as U. S. War Pattern

Continued from Page 1

tions along the southern flank in a manner which militarily presented a single objective. Using a single air fleet based on Rabaul, the Japanese have operated first along an arc reaching to the Solomons and then southwestward to Papua.

The importance of unified action has been only too clear when it is considered that the only way to break the Japanese southern air arc is to reduce Rabaul, its apex and keystone. Once Rabaul is destroyed, the whole system collapses.

Hitherto there has been a supposition that the two commands were not co-operating and were separated by a sharp line of demarcation running along the 159th meridian which cuts through the Solomons.

The occupation of Russell Islands in February by Admiral Halsey's units marked the first crossing of this line and provided the first hint that although the line still exists as a convenient boundary for localized actions it now means very little.

Constant Interchanges

There have been constant interchanges between the two areas. There also has been practical cooperation; most markedly in the Coral Sea battle when Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley's ships and planes operated within General MacArthur's sphere, and at Guadalcanal when Australian warships and Allied airmen from Australia played a valuable role that was primarily Admiral Halsey's concern.

No information has been given here on the subject of Admiral Halsey's visit which was described as "visiting the boss." It is to be supposed that the two chiefs talked on general terms of subjects such as achieving closer communication links and future co-ordination of all services at their disposal.

Amphibious operations, such as are carried out in this theater, demand the utmost co-ordination both militarily and administratively. Admiral Halsey's visit signifies a vast improvement in the Pacific war effort.

New High in Train Travel

The 54 billion passenger-miles traveled by Americans on trains in 1942 was an all-time high.

Drive on Japanese in Alaska Ties In With Pacific Plan

Continued from Page 1

than the present one in Washington.

A meeting of the Pacific War Council which was to have been held at the White House yesterday was canceled without explanation. One theory was that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill did not have their new Pacific plans in final form for presentation just yet.

Gateway to Tokyo

A full-scale attack to oust the Japanese from the Aleutians has been indicated for some weeks. The Axis radio a week ago was speculating on the possibility that American forces were being assembled for such a campaign, a Berlin broadcaster going so far as to predict that the American attacks, if successful, would "overnight" open the way for operative developments against Japan itself.

High military authorities here have not failed to see the strategic possibilities of the Aleutians. They have noted that the Aleutians, teamed up with the equally-barren Japanese-owned Kurile Islands, constitute a series of steppingstones from Alaska directly to Japan. They have realized that American heavy bombers could even now fly from Andreanof Island to Japan and return, but that bombing raids could be a lot more certain of success if Kiska and Attu were in American hands.

Week after week, ever since American forces early in January occupied Amchitka Island and erected an air base there only 70 miles from Kiska, Army and Navy heavy and medium bombers have been raining high explosives on Japanese installations on Kiska and Attu. The raids have been directed against the fighter plane runway under construction on Kiska and the bomber runway on Attu, and simultaneously against the barracks, supply dumps and gpn emplacements which would offer serious obstacles to a landing attempt.

Yesterday the Navy Department revealed that on Tuesday a force of Army fliers rained bombs on the Kiska runway and main camp area in the 221st attack since March 1. Despite the almost daily punishment from the air, the Japanese have managed to hang on to the islands.

Working under heavy assault they have dispersed equipment, reinforced gun emplacements, dug storage holes and sunk their huts deep into the Aleutian tundra. But each time, when American bombers leave the islands, the Japanese return like moles from their underground hideaways, repair the damage, and resume their construction. It has long been apparent that only a full-scale landing assault, by land and sea as well as by air, would drive the Nipponese out of the Aleutians.

The developing Aleutian operations come at a moment when the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Washington indicate other Pacific strategy in the making, possibly a campaign to retake Burma when the monsoon rains cease in early autumn. Such a campaign, however, will require long and careful preparation and co-ordination between the armed forces of Britain, the United States, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

The indications are that before that major United Nations campaign is launched, the United States will seek to carry through other limited Pacific offensives.

Son of Darlan In U. S. Hospital

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., May 14 (AP)—Alain Darlan, son of the late Admiral Jean François Darlan of France, is in the Warm Springs Foundation Hospital for treatment.

The Atlanta Journal, in a copyrighted story, said he was accompanied by his wife and his mother, both wearing mourning for the Admiral who was assassinated in North Africa on Christmas Eve.

At the Foundation today, Superintendent Louis Haughey said he was authorized to say only that M. Darlan was here for treatment of a severe case of infantile paralysis.

The family is living in a duplex cottage on the Foundation grounds, the Journal said.

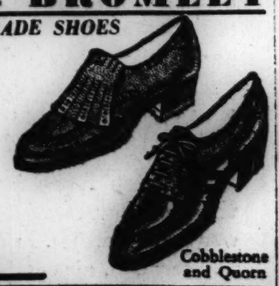
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All Phases of War Before Conference

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Roosevelt, meeting the press for the first time since the arrival of the British Prime Minister, informed correspondents today that he and Mr. Churchill, together with the joint military staffs, would be in almost continuous session for the next few days on all phases of the war.

He said that because their consultations are still in progress, no announcement could yet be made. He expected that a statement—probably uninformative but revealing the trend of the conference—would be available sometime next week. He reported that he had invited the Prime Minister to join him in a White House press conference before he leaves.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that large numbers of German and Italian prisoners captured in Tunisia—estimated at approximately 175,000—would be brought to the United States.

Bolivian Relations

Finally, the President took the occasion of his press conference to make public a joint statement by President Enrique Peñaranda of Bolivia and himself recording some of the fruits of their recent visits in Washington and emphasizing their identity of views affecting both the prosecution of the war and the future relations of America and Bolivia.

Answering a question as to what would be done with the mounting number of Axis prisoners taken in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt said that it was premature to discuss whether and how they would be put to work in the United States before the problem of transporting them here was worked out.

Other parts of the world, too, will fit into the picture of the disposition to be made of the North African captives, Mr. Roosevelt explained.

He said this was one of the questions which had come up in his conferences with British Prime Minister Churchill. The problem is largely one of logistics, he added, and transportation and destinations must be determined before any definite consideration can be given to what use eventually will be made of the prisoners.

Distinction Drawn

Informed that there appeared to be some distinction drawn between plans for Italian and for German prisoners, Mr. Roosevelt said he did not believe there was anything to this report. He thought that his questioner might be thinking of the safety factor involved in putting Italian prisoners in with Germans.

The President was questioned about a dispatch from London saying there had been a definite agreement among the Allies that when they reconquer a nation, the Allied leaders will deal only with conquered military leaders and not with politicians of the reconquered countries. He said as a generality this was untrue, because the situation probably would be different in each country. When we go into Norway and Norway is restored, he said by way of example, there is a perfectly good Norwegian Government and a Norwegian king.

When asked to apply a similar example to Italy, the President pointedly remarked he thought it better not to talk about that at this time.

As Mr. Churchill was conferring with Mr. Roosevelt this morning he received from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in North Africa a reply to the message the Prime Minister had sent him congratulating him on the Tunisian victory and in this reply General Eisenhower promised that "this army will continue to pound until Hitlerism has been exterminated from the earth."

In addition to his long meetings with President Roosevelt and the joint staff officers, Mr. Churchill, the White House announced today, has also conferred with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakian Government-in exile; T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

The joint communication from President Roosevelt and President Peñaranda was as follows:

"The recent visit of the President of Bolivia as a guest of the President of the United States has been the occasion for a cordial exchange of views between the two chief executives on a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. Bolivia, as the latest adherent to the declaration of the United Nations, is engaged in the production of strategic materials, including especially tin, tungsten, rubber and quinine which are contributing increasingly to the final defeat of the Axis powers.

"Matters relating to the prosecution of the war as well as problems of the postwar period have been given special consideration, particularly in so far as they affect the long-term economic interests of the two countries. The President of Bolivia and the President of the United States have agreed as to the desirability of devising methods of intensifying the cooperation between their respective countries in order to make possible a continuing supply of their products and raw materials on a stable and durable basis. These matters are currently being discussed by officials of the two governments.

"Finally, the President of Bolivia and the President of the United States have reaffirmed their faith in the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and their complete certainty in the final triumph of right and justice upon which the peace and prosperity of the international community must be based."

Churchill's Trip By Ship and Train

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 14

The White House has disclosed that Prime Minister Churchill came to the United States by ship, and completed his journey to Washington by train.

His trip here last June was by air and the one in December, 1941, was by battleship.

New England Itself Offers Plenty of 'Change in Scenery'

Monitor Traveltalk

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Accessibility of the New England States to one another will enable many New Englanders this year to enjoy that "change in scenery" which necessarily constitutes a summer vacation—though it only be a few miles from home.

No other section of the country possesses so many scenic and recreational advantages compressed into such a compact area as New England. Here the vacationist has a variety of resorts, all within a day's traveling distance, at the most, including the mountains, seashore, and extensive lake regions.

Vermont, with its friendly Green Mountains, and Maine and New Hampshire, both with long sandy beaches, high mountains, and many lakes, are preparing once again for the summer visitor. Massachusetts, proud possessor of charming Cape Cod and a series of delightful and approachable mountains in its Berkshire Hills, likewise has its latchstring out. Connecticut and tiny, but mighty hospitable Rhode Island are inviting folks to spend vacation holidays at their beach or country resorts.

New England's 1943 vacation season, of course, will be geared to the war effort.

Travel Facilities

The New England States have excellent transportation facilities with bus, air, and train services touching or putting within reach, many of the more popular summer resorts. In fact, because of the proximity of New England's resorts to the more heavily populated areas, a "couple of coupons" of gasoline would get many vacationists to their destinations.

New England hotel and inn operators—about 83 per cent of them—will open their doors for business this season. This was revealed by the New England Council which recently made a complete survey of the New England inns and hotels planning to open this season.

Convinced that vacations are essential to the morale of the Nation, these operators, despite labor shortages, food rationing, and transportation difficulties, decided to open "ye olde inn" doors for another try. All they ask is the patience and co-operation of their patrons.

And, speaking of patrons, early reports indicate that there will be quite a number of them at the various resorts this summer. Hotel and inn operators say that many requests for reservations have been received and that inquiries were running well ahead of last year.

Typical of the attitude of New England inn operator's outlook for this summer is the one from the owners of the Inn Unique in Hart's Location, New Hampshire. "We are going to open," was said. "And we expect to have a busy season. Of course we won't be able to feed our guests as we used to or give them the service, but we are in a beautiful vacation area and people this year, more than ever, want a place to go where they can get rest and relaxation. We in Hart's Location, like many other sections of New England, can offer just that."

Only Five Closed

Word from Vermont is especially encouraging. Only five Vermont summer hotels are closed this year. Forty-three definitely will open.

Taking all hotels, summer and year-round, into consideration 83 per cent will operate. There will be 70 definitely open, seven closed, and seven either undecided or not reporting.

Vermont can be reached easily from metropolitan centers by day trains in mid-week and by bus. It is only a short ride to the peaceful countryside and local bus lines or hotel vehicles will get parties to their vacation headquarters.

There is some indication, according to Vermont officials, that a number of guests this summer will want to wield hoes instead of golf sticks and most everywhere there will be opportunity to exercise that way. Hotels in a number of cases, boys and girls camps, and other places are opening up large gardens and farmlands to help in the food effort of the country. Farmers will welcome help in many places.

Vacation life in New England this year will be different, notably in less traveling, but it will include a wholesome back-to-the-earth element which will be beneficial in building morale. Service at the hotels and inns will be as good as the labor situation will permit; food will be well prepared and as plentiful as rationing will allow. Hotel guests will not be expected to work for their keep but those patriotically inclined probably can find outdoor tasks.

Hotels and Resorts

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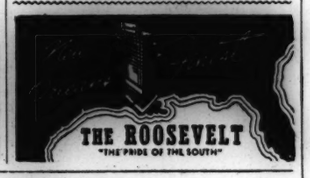
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The Home Forum

The Brave New World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT BRIGHT HOPES are being centered, and rightly so, on the brave new world which is to come into being after the war! There obtains more than one school of thought as to how it is to be developed. Men pin their faith on this system or that, oblivious of the fact that, essential as may be right social and other legislation, of still greater importance is it to strive to attain the necessary spiritual vision, integrity, justice, and good faith, if one would successfully aid in the establishment of a better world. Water can rise no higher than its source; likewise, the human economy can express nothing higher than humanity's existing standpoint of moral and spiritual progress.

The primary need, then, is not so much for greater elaboration of human planning as for that true Christian education which will bring men's hearts into line with the divine. This demands no ignoring of human conditions. On the contrary, that master idealist, Christ Jesus, who more than all others succeeded in providing adequately and in generous measure for human welfare in the matter of health, supply, and food, taught (Matthew 6:33), **"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."**

Unfortunately men have come to regard the kingdom of God as something belonging only to a future state of existence. It is, however, surely legitimate to assume that when Jesus taught his disciples to pray, **"Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven"** (Matthew 6:10), he was pointing to the fact that the kingdom of heaven is a present possibility, a practical reality to be demonstrated here and now. Christian Science makes it plain that heaven is a condition of thought, within men's reach at all times. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291), **"Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."**

♣ ♣ ♣

In obedience to the "mind of the Lord" such beneficial qualities as probity, compassion, strength, intelligence, and the like displace fear, greed, selfishness, hardness of heart, and so on, and in proportion as these latter evils are cast out, physical, financial, and moral problems are being solved today, as in Bible days. So, too, with the body politic. Improved conditions can only be established as the evils of national commercialism and self-interest, barbaric racialism and despotism, are destroyed. For these take away from, instead of add to, the sum total of human happiness; whereas individual and collective practice of the Golden Rule brings increase to all concerned, multiplying the joys of life and human supplies and blessings as surely as Jesus multiplied the loaves and fishes in Galilee, and brought comfort and peace of mind through his teachings.

♣ ♣ ♣

True welfare is not to be brought about by nations or classes preying one upon another, but by proving that **"Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals"** (Science and Health, p. 13); not by debasing the higher standard of living to the level of the lower, but by raising all to the highest common denominator of happiness; not by effacing individuality, but by utilizing it in one co-operative whole; not in laboriously evolving from a human standpoint the brave new world, but by resolutely ascending the mount of vision and meekly obeying the Scriptural command to "make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount" (Hebrews 8:5).

The new heaven and new earth of Scriptural prophecy is in fact the primal and only reality; it will be brought into universal experience as quickly as human vision is cleared of its miasma of evil and falsity, and focuses upon reality.

The one essential need on which all else depends, therefore, is that mankind should be enlightened. The process of spiritual regeneration is in operation and, even in the midst of this present-day conflict, there is being established in human consciousness that brave new world for which we are fighting. How true are the words of the poet, Thomas Moore:

And from the lips of Truth one mighty breath
Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze
The whole dark pile of human mockeries;
Then shall the reign of mind commence on earth,
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing.

From a House by the Water

Wild-blue as the flowers that crowded the valleys
Long ages ago when the world was new,
Is the water today—careless and blue,
As if a giant's child gathering bluebells
Had tossed them down in the wind and the foam
As she searched through the seaweed and delicate sea-shells
Hoping to bring a sea-horse home.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking: and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"IN WINDSOR FOREST": *A Painting by Paul Sandby, Exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.*

PAUL SANDBY, who was a foundation member of the Royal Academy, is known chiefly by his water-color drawings and etchings, of which, being an indefatigable worker, he has left a great number. In landscape engraving, he was one of the most successful artists of his day. Sandby, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse says, in his "Early English Water-Colour Painters," was "a draughtsman, who from dry record of fact proceeded to pure art, who began by embellishing his drawings of architecture with effects of light and air, and ended by turning topography into landscape."

Sandby's oil paintings are little known. In an interesting exhibition of British Landscapes in Oils, from George II to Queen Victoria, arranged in the Victoria and Albert Museum under the auspices of C. E. M. A., there was shown an attractive painting by Paul Sandby, "In Windsor Forest," lent by Colonel M. H. Grant from his fine collection of British landscapes. The picture is signed on the trunk of the majestic beech tree with the artist's initials "P. S." and the date "1786." The introduction of the figures gives a more than passing interest to this happily romantic scene.

Paul Sandby was born in Nottingham in 1725 and came to London at the age of sixteen. As a young man of twenty-two he was appointed draftsman to a Survey of the Highlands of Scotland, which was made after the collapse of the Stuart cause, following the defeat at Culloden in 1745. Sandby made many drawings, both at that time and later, of the scenery and antiquities of Scotland. He also made a series of colored drawings of "Cries of London," the figures in which were authentic portraits of street hawkers of the day.

Sandby seems to have been a delightful character. Portraits show him as a tall slender man with lively eyes and a humorous mouth. He was generous with his help to fellow artists and is reputed to have had a wide knowledge of the fine arts. He was an amusing talker and his house in St. George's Row (now Hyde Park Place) was a center of attraction. It is said that King George IV would break off a serious conversation with important personages to hear Sandby's latest story.

Rangoon Opens Her Arms to the World

RANGOON IS THE capital of Burma. That much can be said of her. If, however, you approach her, as a capital city should be approached, for a comprehensive statement on Burmese life, you will be disappointed. She may be Burma's capital, but she is not a Burmese city in the sense that Mandalay is. Rangoon, indeed, has a coat of many colours; she is a Joseph in the land of Egypt, a very charming and go-ahead Joseph, I grant you, but still a Joseph. Her heart is almost as much with the Ganges as with the Irrawaddy. She houses Indians in thousands, and there Europeans build bungalows, run commercial concerns. . . . She has a Chinese quarter where you can pray to Sun Yat Sen or merely have your milk pail repaired. Along her mathematically precise streets walk Japanese, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Australians, Americans, Spaniards from Brazil and Malis from Singapore. Rangoon opens her arms to the world. She is the soul of hospitality, the ideal hostess. . . .

But, architecturally, Rangoon is not rich. Her precious possession is the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. This golden pile standing on a regal hill makes of Rangoon what her harbour makes of Sydney or the castle makes of Edinburgh. It can be seen from afar off. Night and day it flames as a holy beacon. Ships coming up the river marvel at its grace and majesty; travellers by road salute it with reverence 15 miles away; boats in remote creeks hail it as the sweetest thing in all the land. . . .

It would be precious simply because it is very beautiful. Its base is broad and bulbous; but its superstructure thins into a long minaret-shaped ornament the design of which is strange to the West. No Greek restraint here. A barbaric liberty rather. And yet how exotically lovely. Perhaps there is a place for everything, even in the world of aesthetics. Shwe Dagon Pagoda may be enchanting in Rangoon and disgusting in Wigtonshire. But that does not mean that Rangoon is wrong and Wigtonshire right. That polo hats suit the Strand does not condemn the Sikh's puggree at Amritsar. And, so, in her barbarism I love the Shwe Dagon. She proclaims Burma at her highest and purest. At night when the stars come she sings to the holiest in men. . . .

In front of the Town Hall lies Fytche Square. Here bands play and children romp. In the soft, warm evenings actors come and perform *pwes*. The Burmese *pwe* is a remarkable thing. It has a beginning but no end. I have known one to begin at my bedtime and end not as I went to business next morning. It consists of female dancing, scraps and plays, and humorous balderdash alternating in a powerful fairy chain of entertainment. . . . Perhaps few things in the modern world are so conscious of the old as a Burmese *pwe*. The plays of Shakespeare must have been played in just the same way. A primitive stage in the open air, benches forming the shore of the audience. On them the leaders of the community, and, afar off squatting on the ground, the ordinary mob. A simple, unelaborated arrangement under which the imagination creates its own illusion. . . .

Rickshaws swarm in Rangoon's streets. They are sometimes more numerous than people. But as cheap and comfortable conveyances they are unsurpassed. Modern design has made of Rangoon's rickshaw population a rather mottled affair, but I love the old-fashioned ones with wooden wheels. They are usually gracefully built and tellingly coloured. To see them gliding noiselessly along the street with the sun flaming on their wheels is something memorably beautiful.—From "The New Burma," by W. J. GRANT. (New York: Macmillan.)

This Is the Essential Chopin

OF COURSE NOT everyone likes Chopin. Even among those who know his music intimately, one is apt to hear complaints: his music has the taint of the salon, the melodies are apt to be over-sweet, the larger works are lacking in organization. But I am always thinking, as I listen, that these complaints are a small part of the story, and that it is much more to the point to talk about that one respect in which Chopin excelled; the one respect in which he surpassed every other musician who has ever lived. I don't mean that he wrote better for the piano as an instrument—he did, of course, but that goes without saying, and is of special interest only to pianists. No, the gift Chopin had which was significantly his own and excellent beyond compare is his gift for ornamentation.

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Perhaps it will be wise to say immediately what kind of ornamentation I have in mind, or someone is sure to think I mean only the little ruffles and frills that often come between two melody notes—a type of frill really derived from the operatic vocal cadenzas of Bellini and Donizetti, usually graceful, but also embarrassingly frivolous, and who can spare praise for such things now? It is a broader conception of ornamentation that seems to me worth defending and loving deeply. And this kind is less easy to recognize. One can hardly stop listening to—and for—melody long enough to recognize that here and there is a fabulous expanse of pure aural design pulsing with imagination.

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Melody is the plainest speech in the art of music; it is the means of articulating or of objectifying emotion; whether in Josquin des Près or Béla Bartók, this articulating of emotion has been the main concern of composers, and we are accustomed to listening to music in terms of melody first of all. Chopin has written melodies, of course, but they are not in themselves so distinctive as that world of essential ornamentation where his imagination runs like wild-fire through incredibly wonderful mazes, that turn and twist and yet have their own sweet logic. Everything, at such times, is new, full of a magic freshness. The ground opens and pours forth emeralds and crystals—every stalk bursts forth with flowers—snapdragons and foxgloves in an instant cover all the hills. The lakes teem with colorfully glistening fishes; cedars tower overhead, and clouds startlingly bright roll through the heavens. I don't, for an instant, mean to suggest that in my mind's eye I see such things as these when I hear the F Sharp Minor Fantasie Impromptu or the Scherzi or the Etudes. I mean simply to translate into another realm of the imagination what I experience in musical terms when listening to the best of Chopin's work. This is a rare thing all the way around. At such times the melodic elements seem to have evaporated and left only the hazy shapes of music, and yet they are shapes of so fascinating and significant a quality that one wants the sound to continue on and on.

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Sometimes a poet will veer off into imagery so wonderful in itself that we forget everything but the imaginative treasures and ask only that they continue to pour out. Shakespeare in Cymbeline asks of men:

"Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch and the rich crop
Of the sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and twinn'd stones
Upon the unnumber'd beach . . ."

Such an out-pouring is in some measure comparable to Chopin's design—so rich in itself that it does not need plot and character to make it live, as Chopin's sense of decoration is so spontaneous, original, and rich that it does not need great melody or large form to elevate it to a place of musical glory.

EDMUND SCOTT

He Made the Wilderness His Tool

JIM CLYMAN was a mountain man. That is the proudest of all the titles worn by the Americans who lived their lives out beyond the settlements. . . .

In all the colonies the Indian trader pushed up the streams, over the divides, and down into the new country. He was the man who knew the wilderness and he held the admiration of the settlements. Let there follow after him the men who built cabins; his was the edge and the extremity. The settlements saw his paddle flash at the bend or sun glint on his rifle at the edge of the forest, and then there was no word of him till his shout sounded from the ridge and he was back, with furs.

He had to live in the wilderness. That is the point. Woodcraft, forest craft, and river craft were his skill. To read the weather, the streams, the woods; to know the ways of animals and birds; to find food and shelter; to find the Indians when they were his customers . . . and to know which caprice was upon them; to take comfort in the flood or blizzard; to move safely through the wilderness, to make the wilderness his bed, his table, and his tool—this was his vocation. And habits and beliefs still deep in the patterns of our mind came to us from him. . . .

The frontiersman's craft reached its maximum and a new loneliness was added to the American soul. The nation had had two symbols of solitude, the forest and the prairies; now it had a third, the mountains. This was the arid country, the land of little rain; the Americans had not known drouth. It was the dead country; they had known only fecundity. It was the open country; they had moved through the forests, past the oak openings, to the high prairie grass. It was the country of intense sun; they had always had shade to hide in. The wilderness they had crossed had been a passive wilderness, its ferocity without passion and only loosed when one blundered; but this was an aggressive wilderness, its ferocity came out to meet you, and the conditions of survival required a whole new technique. The Long Hunter had slipped through forest shadows or paddled his dugout up easy streams, but the mountain man must take to horse in a treeless country whose rivers were far apart and altogether unnavigable. . . . Before this, one had had only to look for game; now one might go for days without sight of food, learn to live . . . on the bulbs of desert plants, or, when they failed, on the stewed gelatine of parfleche soles. Moreover, in that earlier wilderness, a week's travel, or two weeks' travel, would always bring you to where this year's huts were going up, but in the new country a white man's face was three months' travel, or six months', or a year away.—From "The Year of Decision 1846," by BERNARD DEVOTO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

There Is a Heronry on Otter Island

GREAT BLUE HERONS nest in a variety of places, sometimes on the ground, sometimes in bushes, but they prefer high trees. Our favorite Great Blue heronry is on Otter Island in Muscongus Bay. Most of the islands we visit seem unimportant except in their relation to the birds. Noisy and restless, they are the focal point of our interest from the moment that we plan a trip. In fact, we seldom give much thought to the island on which a colony is located. Bare, without trees and with few beautiful plants, it is only after long acquaintance that we come to know and feel the charm of the islands themselves.

Quite the contrary happens when we visit the Otter Island heronry. Instead of anchoring the boat some distance off shore and rowing to land in a dory, at Otter Island we sail along a wooded shore and enter a narrow harbor where the water is green and still. Even at low tide the boat can be taken close to one of the great rocks rising straight out of the water and a landing made without the use of a dory. . . .

On Otter, the spruces appear taller and straighter, more perfect in form than elsewhere. The mosses and lichens are more luxuriant and the profusion of species is astonishing. Even in dry seasons its luxuriant greenness lasts, and when a wet season comes the forest floor appears almost luminescent . . .

A noisome heronry on that quiet island does not seem fitting, as one looks through the placid woods. Yet the heronry is more unique than any I have ever visited.

One reaches it by walking perhaps half a mile through deep woods on a moss-covered trail. While still some distance away, the young herons may be heard ticking away in the tops of the trees, for all the world like a shop full of clocks suddenly gone awry. Louder and faster comes the tick, ticking of the herons. When we reach the nesting trees, we stand bathed in green light. Everything is green. The fallen twigs are green. The tree trunks are green. Mosses and ferns add to the greenness underfoot. Overhead the branches with their dark-green needles fold together in a dense canopy. . . .

The greenness lends an air of mystery and enchantment. A minute plant growth called pleurococcus, invariably associated with this heronry, is responsible for the green tree trunks and the green of the fallen twigs and branches. At the other boundaries of the heron city the green abruptly disappears. Within the heronry the trees admit sunlight that almost dazzles the eyes as it shines on all the green. But, beyond, the dense forest is black, and scarcely a ray of light seems to trickle through.

The heron nests are placed so high that one must tip the head far back in order to see them. They are loose, bulky masses of twigs. On these crouch the young birds, inured at a tender age to hardship for the nests are as uncomfortable and drafty looking as nests could possibly be. . . .

Fortunately for amateurish tree climbers—and I for one am an extremely amateurish tree climber—some of the spruces within the heronry offer easy ascent. Once at the slim, swaying tip of a tree, one looks over a more or less level plain that deceptively appears solid enough to walk on. . . .

Perhaps sixty nests may be counted from one treetop. The very young birds crouch motionless and flat on the nests. The larger ones which have almost reached full growth usually stand upright, stretched as tall as possible with their long, dangerous bills pointed toward the sky. There they stand motionless for hours at a time, only the movement of their glistening eyes indicates life. In fact, as long as they know an intruder is in the heronry, they maintain their frozen pose.—From "Bird Islands Down East," by HELEN GERE CRUICKSHANK. (New York: Macmillan.)

Near Taunton

Spanning the Exe near Taunton
A narrow bridge stands very tall,
Its single arch uncertain, yet
Enduring century on century
Above the racing waters;
Its stubby parapet no more
Than a marking of the road,
Though high enough:

The parapet concerns the horses;
But for drover as for squire
There are the river and the rain-green hills
To look upon.

PHILIP ROSSITER

Moon

The vessel moon
is new there
low
in the sky,
her silvery curve
filled full of
golden beams
so nearly tipped
that I'm breathless
to see her
pour them
into the
wavering palms
of the sea.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Echoes of Tunisia Roll to Burma ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

The announcement that Mr. Churchill came to Washington this time by ship rather than by plane throws new light on this particular meeting of the two Anglo-American war leaders and their military advisers. Mr. Churchill arrived in Washington on Tuesday. The last stage of his journey was by train. All of that takes time. It means that he left England before it was known that the battle of Africa was finished; in fact, probably before the real break-through at Massicault which happened just seven days before his arrival in Washington.

In other words, this trip was not any hasty result of the sudden improvement in the whole European picture of the war which became apparent only when the extent of the Tunisian victory was appreciated, although, clearly, things looked extremely promising at the time he probably sailed from England.

What brought it about, then? It did happen sooner than the periodicity of previous Roosevelt-Churchill meetings would indicate. Those earlier meetings indicated that such joint staff and high command conferences were necessary just about every six months, because that was the period which could roughly be forecast in advance. This time the interval was just a little more than three months.

Campaigns Take Long Planning

We have one clue. What has happened in Tunisia shows that an operation such as the one just completed in Tunisia takes about 3½ to 4 months from the time it is decided upon to the time it reaches its climax. There must be at least that time lag between the final planning and the execution.

Now, what sort of an operation to go into effect three or four months from now would be likely for discussions at this time?

Probably not anything in Europe. Winter campaigns are possible in Europe. There have also been late autumn campaigns. But the real campaign season is summer. Hitler has always launched his big offensives in the spring, because that gives plenty of time for unexpected difficulties and for follow-up operations. If there are to be important Allied assaults on either the outerworks or even the main lines of "Fortress Europe" this summer, it must be assumed that the plans have already been put into more or less final form and that little is required at this time except perhaps to polish up details or change minor objectives.

But winter is the only satisfactory time of the year for any major operations in Southern Asia, particularly in Burma and Malaya. Campaigns begin as logically there in September or October as they do in Europe in March or April or May. If there is to be a Burma campaign this year, it would have to be put into order on the planning boards at this time.

Political Problems in Burma

A Burma campaign requires much more than military planning. It requires political preparation as well; in fact, there is probably no prospective Allied military operation with so many difficult political problems involved. It involves both American and Chinese participation. The American political aspect is difficult enough. There are influential political forces in the United States which would make much capital out of any situation which they could interpret as the use of American soldiers to regain native colonies for Britain. Therefore Britain's policy toward those colonies after the war, if regained, inevitably concerns both Washington and London.

The Chinese political aspects are somewhat delicate. China, by the agreement with the United States and Britain to end extraterritoriality, clearly expects to see the war result in a substantial reduction in Western influence in Asia, not a return to the prewar situation. That poses problems which must be settled before military plans can be perfected, because their sclution is a prerequisite to the specification of the role which Chinese troops are to play in the operation.

A Burma campaign may or may not open in the fall. American military opinion seems to be almost unanimous that it should be done. But there is apparently some disagreement in other Allied quarters. One of the contrary arguments is that China's war effort has now reached such a point of exhaustion that the results of reopening the Burma supply line would be far less than advocates of the campaign think.

But whatever happens, the Japanese certainly must be guessing hard just now. For they have not only all the surface indications that a major operation against them will be opened in Southern Asia next autumn, but they also have the Australian conference between General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey to worry about.

The interesting part of the reports on that meeting are that General MacArthur will be in command of any joint operations which result. Joint operations would necessarily mean islands within reach of Australian bases. That revives thoughts of Rabaul, which is Japan's anchor at the eastern end of its southern island shield.

We can at least be sure that all these meetings have Tokyo in a state of highly desirable uncertainty.

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Radio Address

Premier pays high tribute to British Home Guard on its third anniversary and charges it to maintain meritorious record—Danger of invasion of homeland not over until victory.

Trying days of June and July, 1940, contrasted with present conditions—Nation's eyes declared to be fixed upon the future—Women's increasing role in war effort cited as valuable factor.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radiocast today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the British Home Guard:

I have felt for some time a great desire that a tribute should be paid throughout Great Britain and in Ulster to the faithful, unwearying and absolutely indispensable work done by the House Guard month after month and year after year. Accordingly, next Sunday military parades and religious services will be held throughout the land to associate the nation and the Home Guard in the celebration of its first three years of life.

As we move through these tremendous times with their swift succession of formidable or glittering events, we must not overlook or consider as matters of mere routine those unceasing daily and nightly efforts of millions of men and women which constitute the foundation of our capacity to wage this righteous war, wherever it may carry us, all over the world.

All British war energies depend upon the unfailing defence and adequate nourishment of our small island home which lies only 21 miles from the German batteries and only a few minutes' flight from their airfields.

Great Britain is the advanced fighting base of the United Nations and is still under constant siege and assault by air and sea. It is in a very large measure the powerhouse and directing center of the whole of a vast output of war equipment. It is the home and cradle of the Navy. From its ports sail the convoys which carry forth the expeditionary armies and to them come the food and supplies by which our tense, organized, vibrant life is sustained. In this home there burns the light of freedom. Guard it well, Home Guard.

Eyes on Future

Our eyes are fixed upon the future, but we may spare a moment to glance back to those past days of 1940 which are so strangely imprinted on our memories that we can hardly tell whether they are near or far away.

In those days of May and June and July, in that terrible summer when we stood alone, and as the world thought forlorn, against the all-powerful aggressor with his vast armies and masses of equipment, Anthony Eden as Secretary of State for War called upon the local defense volunteers to rally round the searchlight positions. Shotguns, sporting rifles, clubs, and staves were all they could find for weapons.

It was not until July that we ferried safely across the Atlantic the 1,000,000 rifles and 1,000 field guns, with ammunition proportionable, which were given to us by the Government and people of the United States by an act of precious and timely succor. You will remember how we had the special trains waiting to carry the rifles to all the Home Guard areas and how you worked night and day to clean them from the grease in which they had been stored for a generation.

You will remember how we hardly dared to fire a round for practice, so dire was the stringency. But this was the great turning point in your story, and I asked that your name should be changed and that you should assume the proud title of "Home Guard." Thenceforward at any rate you had military weapons in your hands. Thenceforward when imagining the horrors of a Hun invasion, there rose that last consoling thought of unenslavable men: "You can always take one with you."

Very different is our condition today. We are an armed people. The strength of the Home Guard has risen steadily; clothing and equipment are complete. Instead of the shotguns and homemade bombs, most now have rifles, or Sten guns, or machine guns, or serve in antitank or antiaircraft teams. Ammunition long so scarce is now sufficient to allow each man to practice with his own weapons. We have just authorized a substantial increase for firing practice.

Since 1940 many of the Home Guard have joined the regular forces; some older men have retired having done their duty in the hour of need. Younger men owe to them the experience and leadership they have inherited. Nearly a year ago compulsory enrollment was introduced and the "directed" men, as they are called, have proved as good and as willing as the original volunteers.

With them came the lads of 17, many already trained in the army cadet forces. New units have been formed for special duties; many hundreds of ack-ack guns are manned by the Home Guard. Scores of batteries have been in action and have acquitted themselves worthily. Women have played an ever larger part at the guns. The coast defense and motor transport units which have been formed will grow in efficiency throughout the year.

Trained and Resolute

Credit is due not only to the Homeguardsmen themselves, but to all who have helped them; to the employers and managements who make it easy to fit in home guard duty with men's employment; to the wives and mothers who have made home guard service easier in so many ways, and to the voluntary women helpers to whom we have now given in official recognition a badge of service.

We have now nearly 2,000,000 resolute, trained and equipped men, all of whom do their daily work in field or factory and add to it free, gratis and for nothing but honor, the last and proudest duty of a citizen of the Empire and a soldier of the King.

People who note and mark our



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Winston Churchill
Prime Minister of Britain

growing mastery of the air, not only our island, but penetrating into ever-widening zones on the continent, ask whether the danger of invasion has not passed away. Let me assure you of this, that until Hitler and Hitlerism are beaten into unconditional surrender, the danger of invasion will never pass away.

The degree of the Invasion danger depends entirely upon the strength or weakness of the forces and preparations gathered to meet it. The larger the army that must be brought across the seas to attack and subjugate us the greater the difficulties of the operation and the better the targets which would be open to the royal navy and the British and American air forces on the spot.

You, Home Guardsmen, are a vital part of those forces. You are specially adapted to meet that most modern form of oversea attack—the mass descent of parachute troops. The Home Guard might well share the motto of the Royal Artillery "Ubique," for they are everywhere, and if the Nazi villains drop down upon us from the skies any night, in raid or heavy attack upon key production centers, you will make it clear to them that they have not alighted in the poultry-run, or the rabbit farm, or even in the sheepfold, but that they have come down in the lion's den at the zoo.

Imminent Emergency

Here is the reality of your work. Here is that sense of imminent emergency which cheers and inspires the long routine of drills and musters after the hard day's work is done.

But I have more to say to you than this. I am speaking to you now from the White House in Washington where I am staying with my honored friend, the President of the United States. These are great days. They are like the days in Lord Chatham's time of which it was said you had to get up very early in the morning not to miss welcome news of victory. Ah! but victory is no conclusion. Even final victory will only open a new and happier field of valiant endeavor. The victories gained by the way must be a spur.

We are gathered here now with the highest professional authorities in all the fighting services of the two great English-speaking nations, to plan well ahead of the armies who are moving swiftly forward. It is no good only having one march ahead laid out. March after march must be planned as far as human eye can see. Design and forethought must be our guides and heralds. We owe it to the fighting troops. We owe it to the vast communities we are leading out of the dark places; we owe it to heroic Russia, to long-tormented China we owe it to the captive and enslaved nations who beckon us on through their prison bars.

At present we have strong armies in Great Britain and it is the assembly base for the United States armies of liberation coming across the broad Atlantic. But this is not the end. We must prepare for the time which is approaching and will surely come, when the bulk of these armies will have advanced across the seas into deadly grapple on the continent.

Just in the same way as the Home Guard render the regular forces mobile against an invader, so the Home Guard must become capable of taking a great deal of the burden of home defense on themselves and thus setting free the bulk of our trained troops for the assault of the strongholds of the enemy's power.

It is this reason which above all others has prompted me to make you and all Britain realize afresh by this Home Guard celebration and demonstration the magnitude and lively importance of your duties and of the part you have to play in the supreme cause now gathering momentum as it rolls forward to its goal.

French West Coast Best Invasion Point?

By Robert Wertheimer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The strategic location of the invasion springboards will have the most important bearing upon the speed and success of the approaching United Nations campaign against the Nazi-held Continent.

Although Allied operations can be foreseen which will be independent of the Russian 2,000-mile front, the use of this front for the crushing of German resistance would have offered many advantages.

No bridgeheads would have to be established and the invasion forces could be interwoven into the active Russian Army. Troops and war material, using existing channels of transport, could be shipped with hardly any more difficulties to the Russian Front than to any coastal region of Europe.

Gains on the Russian Front, in the Ukraine, for example, would weaken the Germans economically to a greater extent than the occupation of either the Balkans and Italy together or of the whole of Western Europe. Germany would lose a potential annual coal production of 100,000,000 tons and facilities for the production of synthetic oil. Furthermore, it would lose 20,000,000 tons annual production of high-grade iron ore, or considerably more than the Reich is receiving from either Sweden or Lorraine, and several hundred thousand tons of manganese ore without any possibility for replacement.

Bread Basket of Europe

Moreover, this region is being developed into the bread basket of Europe and it is vital that the invaders be not permitted to settle down in it with an unlimited reservoir of slave labor.

As the United Nations appear to have chosen a direct attack on the continental fortress, accompanied rather by severe bombings than preceded by the smashing of the German production from the air, it is necessary to secure the greatest advantage by the selection of the right invasion spot. An initial error in the selection of the right region to be invaded could menace the success of the campaign, without, however, any lasting influence upon the course of the war.

In the invasion of the Continent, the German Army will have to be defeated by greater numbers of men, guns, and planes, as has been the case throughout the whole North African campaign. These implements of a successful attack must arrive in a continuous flow on the largest scale immediately after Allied forces have established the necessary bridgeheads.

The basic postulates for a successful invasion are:

1. A long invasion coast which can absorb enormous amounts of supplies and which can be reached safely;
2. A region offering the least natural and relatively fewest number of fortified obstacles, and
3. A territory which can be isolated from the German supply lines by a curtain of bombing.

The requirement of the third point is fulfilled once the perimeter of the defense is reached.

Must Hit Vital Regions

Not all invasion prospects can combine these three requirements if it is considered further that the invasion must strike at the vital regions of the enemy in order to be effective. Otherwise, it could be not more than a preliminary to a subsequent invasion.

Safe supply lines cannot be established as long as German U-boats can interfere with Allied shipping.

The main bases of the enemy for U-boat warfare are located at the coasts of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and France. If the Allies could control both sides of the English Channel, at least at its western end, they would gain an enormous advantage.

U-boats could be confined to the less important North Sea area in the triangle between the German Coast, the East Coast of England and the Norwegian Coast, being bottled up in the north by patrol services between Greenland-Iceland-Scotland, and in the west between Brittany and Cornwall.

Consequently, only the north and west coasts of France can give satisfactory solutions.

Channel Well Fortified

The least natural obstacles and fortifications are to be found only in a few regions. The South and Southeast of Europe have been less fortified, but offer more natural barriers to invasion because of mountainous terrain, a limited number of suitable airfields, and limited transportation systems. Western Europe, which is most suitable for invasion because of its character as a plain, has been held longest under German occupation and has been prepared for attack. However, the Channel Coast is more heavily fortified than the West Atlantic coast of France from Brittany to the Bay of Biscay.

The perimeter of German defenses can be reached first in Italy and Norway. Not much less favorable are the regions of Western France.

Much closer to the German production lines and "nerve center" of their strength are Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Balkans. Although the Balkans would offer these advantages, they are much closer to the bulk of the German Army than any other theater of war, and, consequently, German troops would be shifted there unless a Russian offensive could balk such a move. With Turkey as an active ally, the whole situation would change and favor greatly a Balkan invasion.

Finally, the heart regions of the enemy, where the bulk of the German people live and where the centers of war production are located, could be reached quickest from the Netherlands or Belgium. Western France and the Balkans offer fewer but sufficiently favorable opportunities, while Norway or Italy are farther remote because of the North Sea and the barrier of the Alps.

French Coast Seen Best

Considering all requirements of a successful invasion, at sacrifices not too high, the Western French Coast offers the most opportunities. It is located nearest to Great Britain, from where the main troop and supply shipments must come. It is closest to the United States base in Northern Ireland and best accessible from United States home ports. The foothold, once established in the regions of the Bay of Biscay, could be extended to the north until it reached the Channel. Then the destruction of the most dangerous submarine nests would have been accomplished.

A simultaneous invasion of the Mediterranean Coast of France, between Perpignan and Marseille, would help to join Allied Atlantic with the African forces through the Valley of the Garonne, Canal de Midi and Gap of Lauraguais.

The Southwest of France, the Aquitania of the Romans, offers few natural obstacles to invasion. The Germans would have to pour troops through the French Massif Central and could make little use of the French railway system radiating from Paris. The City of Poitiers, south of Tours, which has been famous for two decisive battles fought there, might witness the destruction of barbarians anew. Clovis defeated the Visigoths on this historic ground and Charles Martel the Saracens.

Once the Atlantic bases are in Allied hands, the Anglo-American air forces would control the seas and could carry pulverizing attacks on an enormous scale into Germany.

Today's air attacks could easily be duplicated from fields in Western France. As long as the Germans face the struggle in the East, the Atlantic Coast will remain close to the perimeter of German defenses, perhaps closer than any other invasion coast. While Italy, the Balkans, and Norway should become additional objects for invasion, Western France must be used as the key to the liberation of the Continent.

Von Arnim Is Soldier Of Prussian Tradition

By the Associated Press

With the capture of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, the Allies have taken one of Hitler's best commanders, a pioneer of German armored warfare, and a cold, tough disciplinarian of the old Prussian school.

General von Arnim helped to build the new German Army, is an expert in infantry and armored warfare, and was entrusted with the task of holding in North Africa to buy time for the Axis.

He had fought successfully on the Polish, Norwegian, and Russian fronts, starting in this was as a lieutenant general in command of an infantry division in Poland.

The son of a major general and member of a family of military background for centuries, General von Arnim was raised in the Prussian traditions, fought in World War I, being wounded twice. After 1918, he helped build the new Germany Army from the nucleus permitted by the peace treaty. He rose steadily in the General Staff after 1922.

Indian Princess' Earrings on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities announces the reopening of the John Marshall House, Ninth and Marshall Streets. The house is to be opened on Sundays, from 3 to 5 p. m. and on weekdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday hours are 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Exhibits now on display at the old home of the early chief justice include the earrings of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, which formerly were exhibited at Jamestown. The earrings are of double mussel shells of a rare white variety.

Myers for Axis Re-education; Miss Thompson Talks Against It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—There is an urgent need for the establishment now by the United Nations of an International Education Office to control and redirect the education of Axis peoples, to re-establish and strengthen education in the occupied countries and to maintain peace and better understanding throughout the world, according to Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, professor of education of New York University.

Dr. Myers, Chairman of a Special Committee for the Establishment of an International Education Office, debated the subject, "Must the United Nations Control the Education of the Axis Peoples?" with Dorothy Thompson, columnist, over "America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air" radiocast from Town Hall here last night. The United Nations must encourage, aid, strengthen and utilize democratic elements in Axis countries, Dr. Myers said.

Points of Proposed Machinery

The purposes of the proposed international educational machinery, he added, are:

1. To lay the basis for a just and lasting peace following the present war by promoting and implementing the democratic ideal of equality of opportunity through education.
2. To provide machinery for promoting and extending the democratic ideal of equal opportunity through education for all, regardless of race, color, creed, sex, or economic status.
3. To provide facilities for the exchange of ideas and information as to educational methods and procedures, and as to means of realizing the ideal of equality of educational opportunity.
4. To provide means for making the services of technical experts available to nations wanting to improve their educational offerings and programs.
5. To make available instructional materials having international validity and free from narrowly nationalistic prejudices.
6. To provide facilities and machinery for assisting in the tasks of educational reconstruction.
7. To provide for facilitating exchange of teachers and scholars.
8. To encourage adequate financing of education and the provision of decent salaries for qualified teachers.
9. To work for the elevation of the status of the teacher through such means as raising licensing standards to a professional level, safeguarding the intellectual freedom of teachers, and the establishment of tenure and retirement provisions.

Miss Thompson's Views

Miss Thompson asserted that only when the United States makes a better order of democracy will it convert millions to democracy—"no matter what they may have learned in their school books."

"The object of education is to impart knowledge in the service of truth," she said. "I fear education put into the service of politics, especially against a defeated enemy. I doubt the possibility of keeping motives pure. I am frankly afraid that we shall be less concerned with teaching Germans the truth than in teaching them what we think it would be well for us that they should think. No existing social order has much to brag about. All nations have contributed to the terrible period in which we live, some in one way and some in others. Therefore, the re-education of all of us can only begin in a spirit of humility.

"When the Nazis lose their war, the German people will have been taught the first great lesson—namely, that they are not supermen and that the war does not pay. Whether the lesson takes hold, however, will depend upon whether what follows Naziism is greater social and political security, greater order and economic stability, greater fellowship between Germans and other peoples, or whether what follows is worse—worse, from the viewpoint of the average man who wants life, liberty and the happiness of security. If, after a few years, his condition is as bad or worse, then nothing we teach in school books about race tolerance and international collaboration will convince him. He will look for other leaders, with other ideals and other programs."

F. C. C. Shows Copy of Check to Cox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Federal Communications Commission hit back with a forceful punch today at the Cox Congressional Committee which is seeking to investigate it.

At the same time, the pot began to boil again around the question of the 39 Government employees charged by the Dies Committee with being "subversives" or "crackpots" and now under reinvestigation by the Kerr Committee.

With many constitutional problems involved, observers are beginning to wonder where the editorial defenders of the tripartite division of powers are who recently spoke out so loudly against President Roosevelt's encroachment on the Legislature in the $25,000 salary limitation orded.

The Washington Post has gone to bat by declaring the House is seeking to revive "Bills of attainder" against the individuals attacked by the Dies Committee. It sees a procedure "fraught with the gravest danger to American institutions."

The row over the F. C. C. is relatively simple. The F. C. C. discovered what appeared to be payment by Georgia Radio Station WALB of $2,500 to Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia. If these services were rendered in behalf of the station as alleged, the Representative might be fined $10,000 or serve two years in prison, or both. The Commission turned the matter over to Attorney General Francis Biddle, who has not acted.

In an unprecedented countermove, the House named a committee to investigate the F. C. C. and put—of all persons—the accused Mr. Cox, who is popular among his colleagues, at its head.

The next step was when the Cox Committee demanded the personal financial accounts of all Commissioners on the F. C. C.

Latest development came when Commissioner Clifford J. Durr, former law partner of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, of the Supreme Court, made public three documents:

1. A petition to the Speaker of the House that Mr. Cox be disqualified from acting as Chairman of the investigating committee.
2. A "statement of facts," including photostatic copies of the WALB $2,500 check to Mr. Cox.
3. A letter to the five Representatives composing the Cox Committee, reviewing the situation.

Background of the situation is that whether or not Mr. Durr is successful in his appeal to the House over Mr. Cox's head, the House already, by naming an accused Representative to try his accuser has committed an act unique, so far as anybody can remember here, in legislative angles and one which, it seems to many here, has received surprisingly little attention in view of all the recent discussion of constitutional encroachments.

The resolution under which Mr. Mr. Cox is serving was introduced by Mr. Cox and he is the Committee's Chairman. Mr. Durr's statement of fact disclosed that Dr. Robert D. Leigh, Director of the F. C. C.'s foreign radiocasting intelligence service, was called this week by Eugene L. Garey, counsel of the Cox Committee, and asked to testify, under oath, in closed session with no member of the House Committee present and no transcript of the record. Mr. Leigh was then served with subpoena and ordered "to testify forthwith" in a closed meeting at which Mr. Cox was the only member of the five-man House Committee present; a transcript was denied Mr. Leigh after the hearing. Said Mr. Durr:

"The requirement that witnesses testify behind closed doors before Representative Cox alone raises an issue even more fundamental than the procedures previously adopted."

Mr. Cox's position in the House has an important bearing on the situation. He is a vocal member, a sort of southern counterpart of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, highly popular with the southern group, a veteran of the House and, like Mr. Fish, a member of the powerful Rules Committee. The House has rallied to his defense much as would a high-school student body to one of its popular football players under attack.

The other development today came in connection with the "39 subversives."

Three of these are members of the F. C. C, so that the two matters are indirectly connected, although the House treatment of the whole subject is an issue in itself.

The Dies Committee winnowed down its list of alleged "pinks" and radicals to 39 and called on the House to discharge them. The House named a new committee, under Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina, to review the cases. Of the three accused F. C. C. employees it absolved one, listed two others, Dr. Goodwin Watson and Dr. William E. Dodd, as "subversives," not on legal evidence, but what it described as "the bar of public opinion."

F. C. C. Declines to Fire Men

The F. C. C. defended the two men, and has declined to fire them.

This has raised a brand new development, with developments today all over the lot.

The Appropriations Committee of the House had planned to attach a rider to the first convenient appropriation bill ordering that no money in this bill, or any other appropriation bill, be paid as salaries to Dr. Watson and Dr. Dodd. This would oust them from the Federal pay roll.

It is against this procedure that the Washington Post has raised the alarm. It is an unconstitutional infringement on the separation of powers, it charges; a revival of the unconstitutional "Bill of Attainder," a dangerous precedent because what could prevent Congress from ousting any other civil servant to whom it took a dislike, even cutting off funds for the President's salary itself?

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, was balked in his first effort to attach the "Bill of Attainder" to the naval appropriations bill.

Rider Refused

Chairman Harry Sheppard (D) of California of the subcommittee handling the bill refused to accept the Cannon rider. He said he was responsible for what went into his bill and knew nothing about the charges against the two men.

Now Mr. Cannon has attached the rider to his own bill, a deficiency appropriation measure being reported out today.

He urges immediate action upon it.

Meanwhile, Representative Chet Holifield (D) of California has come to the support of Dr. Watson. He says he is no subversive at all, but a Columbia University professor on leave to serve the Government as a patriotic duty at a lower salary, an ordained Methodist minister, and a veteran of World War I.

The Kerr Committee has investigated four Interior Department employees accused by Mr. Dies from his picked list of "subversives" and has exonerated two, paved the way for clearing a third, and found only one, Robert Morss Lovett, former University of Chicago professor and now Secretary of the Virgin Islands, guilty of being a "crackpot" or "subversive."

Arthur Goldschmidt and Jack Bradley Fahy, who were "subversives" by the Dies Committee definition, are not "subversives" by the Kerr Committee definition—which uses the "bar-of-public-opinion" standard. The third man, Marcus Goldman, doesn't know yet whether he is a "subversive" or not. The Kerr Committee hasn't ruled.

Whatever the result, the Kerr Committee investigations are kicking up a tremendous row in Congress.

Opera Promotion and Young Sisters Benefit by Trust Fund of $400,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—A trust fund of more than $400,000 set up by the will of the late Mrs. Joseph B. Long, Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, to promote the performance of opera and to help young men and women with musical talent get more training, was announced here today.

The fund comprises nearly all the $441,440 estate left by Mrs. Long, who passed on last year. Only $17,000 was left for specific bequests.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Eleanor Belmont and Henry Rogers Winthrop, also trustees of the Metropolitan Opera Reserve Fund, were named as trustees of the "Kathryn Long Trust." The money is to be spent "to contribute to the performance in the United States of grand opera and kindred dramatic works in which music forms an essential part," and to aid "worthy young men and women of talent whose ambitions are hampered by a lack of means for education and training."

The trustees were authorized by the will to award scholarships in drama, voice culture and musical composition or to use the money in other ways to educate young men and women in these arts. In addition to income, 4 per cent of the principal may be used each year.

Mrs. Long also left $2,500 to the President of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Chicago, Ill., and $14,500 in six bequests to friends, relatives and employees. Total taxes were listed at $727.23, including $7.23 in New York State.

Mrs. Long, the widow of Joseph B. Long, Chicago manufacturer, was one of the founders of the Chicago Civic Opera Company and a director of the new opera company here.

Finns Plan to Meet June War Payment

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Weakened by three years of war, Finland nevertheless is reported preparing to meet its June payment on its World War I debt to the United States.

A moratorium which freed Finland from making payments during the past three years expired last December and a payment is due June 15.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
Abbott L pf (4) †	20	111	111	111	— ½
Acme Stl (3)	5	50¾	50	50	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	11⅞	11¾	11½	— ⅜
Adams-Millis ½g	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Addressograph (1)	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	25	44⅞	44	44	— ½
Alaska Juneau	26	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	150	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	10	19	18¼	19	— ⅝
Allegh pf $30ww	39	19¾	18½	19½	— ¼
Alleghany pr pf	6	36½	35	36	— ¾
Allegh Lud S .35e	5	24⅛	24	24½	— ⅝
Alleg & West 6 †	30	73½	73½	73½	
Allen Indust ¾e	4	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	3	159½	158½	158½	—1
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	
Allied Mills (½g)	11	23½	22⅝	22¾	— ¾
Allied Strs (.45g)	21	12⅛	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	32	36⅛	34¾	35	—1⅛
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	19	18⅞	19	
Amal Leather	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½k	1	20½	20½	20½	—1
Amerada Pet (2)	4	85¾	83¾	84	—1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	27½	27	27½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	8	68¾	67½	68	—2¼
Am Bank Note ¼e	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	8	8	8	— ¼
Am Brake Sh ¼g	5	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	43	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	9	83¾	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅝
Am Can pf (7)	†110	174½	174	174	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	38	37¾	36⅝	37⅛	—1⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	7	73	71¼	72½	—1½
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) †	30	111¼	110½	111¼	+ ¾
Am Crys Sug ¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Am Distill	5	22	21¾	21½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am Export L ½g	5	28¼	27½	27¾	— ¼
Am & For Pow	195	7½	6⅞	7½	
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	70	69½	70	— ½
Am&FP $7 1.92k	5	76½	75½	76½	
Am & F P 2pf	118	20¼	18¾	19¾	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Am Hide & Leath	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	68¼	67¾	68	— ¾
Am Ice	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am Internat ¼g	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	20	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	57	16⅝	15½	16	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	101	100½	101	—1¼
Am M & Fdy .20g	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Am M & Met ¼g	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Am Metal (1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Am M 6%pf 6 †	50	120	120	120	—1½
Am News 1.80 †	30	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Am Pow & Lt	102	3¾	3¼	3½	— ¼
Am P & L $6 pf	38	31	29½	30½	— ⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	25	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	
Am Rad & St .30g	112	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
Am R&S S pf 7 †	10	168	168	168	+ ½
Am Roll Mill .40g	28	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅜
Am RM pf 4½ †	90	65⅞	65½	65½	
Am Saf Raz ½g	3	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	— ¼
Am Ship B 1g †	50	31	30½	31	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	17	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¾
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	20	154¼	154¼	154¼	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	26¾	25¾	26⅛	— ⅝
Am Stores ½g	7	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	151½	150¾	151	—1
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	55	55	55	
Am Tob B (3a)	6	56¼	55½	55½	— ⅝
Am Tob pf (6) †	80	140	139¾	139¾	—1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Am Viscose (1g)	14	39⅝	39⅛	39½	— ⅜
Am Wat Wks	104	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	6	74¾	74	74	—1⅞
Am Woolen	16	7½	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
Am Woolen pf (2k)	3	68	67⅞	68	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ¼
Anaconda (½g)	64	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅜
Anac W&C ¼g †	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Anchor H Gl .15g	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
APW Paper	6	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	7	110⅛	110	110	
Arm Ill	43	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	6	59¼	58¾	58¾	—1⅛
Armstrong Ck ½g	6	35	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Arnold Const (½)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
Assd Dry Gds ¼g	8	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	80	83	82¼	82¼	— ¼
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	43	53½	52¾	53	— ⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	27	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	— ¾
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	55	55	55	—1¼
Atl Refining .30g	10	24⅛	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼g	31	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
Atlas Pow 1½g †	130	60	60	60	— ¼
Aust Nich pr A †	10	44½	44½	44½	—1½
Aviation Corp .10g	206	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ⅛

B

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Bald Loco ct (1e)	51	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ½
Balt & Ohio	70	8⅞	8⅛	8¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	24	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	4	11	10½	10⅞	— ½
Bng&Ar pf2½k †	120	50½	50	50	—1
Barber Asph	5	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¼
Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	240	40¼	39¼	40¼	+1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
Beatrice Crm 1a	3	29½	29⅛	29½	— ⅜
Beat Crm pf 5 †	210	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
Beech-N Pack 4	1	105	105	105	+1
Bell Airc (2e)	12	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	13	38	37¼	37¼	—1⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	10	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	5	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	22	63½	62⅝	63½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119	118	118	—1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	4	31⅛	32	32	— ⅝
Black & Dck 1.60	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .35e	29	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	32	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
Bohn Al&Brass 2	3	55	54	54	—1¼
Bon Ami A (4) †	20	91	91	91	+1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	47	47	47	+1¼
Bond Strs 1.60	2	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	40	27¼	26⅝	26¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	33¾	33¼	33⅜	— ½
Boston & Maine	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼g	6	11¼	11	11	
Briggs Mfg (2)	38	28½	27½	27⅝	—1
Bristol-Myers .90g	•1190	43½	43½	43½	
Bklyn & Q Trans	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	10	15¼	14¼	15¼	— ¼
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+1½
Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	132	8½	7¾	8⅛	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf	†240	113	110¼	111½	—1
Budd Wheel (1e)	23	9½	9¼	9½	
Buffalo Forg .90g	•1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Bullard Co ½g	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33¾	33	33	
Burling Mills .70g	29	29½	28½	29	— ⅜
Burr Add M .60	34	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Bush T B pf4¼k †	40	40½	40½	40½	
Butler Bros .30g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Butte C&Z ¼e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	8	14¼	13¾	14⅛	— ⅜
Byers pf 7.20k †	10	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Byron Jack ½g	3	23¼	22	22	—1⅛

C

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack 1½	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
Callahan Z-Lead	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	17	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Campbell Wy ¼g	6	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	23	22½	21¾	22½	
Canad Pacific	81	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Caro C & O (5) †	60	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl ¼g	2	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (JI) Co 7e	3	118	116¼	117½	—3¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	9	45	45	45	— ¼
Celanese Cp ½g	10	36⅛	35¼	36	— ⅝
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	70	105	103½	103½	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	109⅛	109	109	— ½
Celotex Corp ½	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
Celotex pf (5) †	20	90	90	90	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	16	21¼	20½	20¾	— ½
Cent Found .10g	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
C Ill Lt pf 4½ †	30	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Cent RR N J	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	8	20½	19¼	20	— ½
Century Rib M	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	37¾	37	37	—1
Certain-teed Prod	25	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Cer-teed 6 pf †	430	58½	56	56¾	—1¼
Checker Cab	3	22	21	22	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	35	9	8	8	—1⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	125	16⅞	15¾	15⅞	—1⅛
Chi Gt West	74	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Chi Gt W pf ¼k	98	20⅜	18½	20⅜	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day's sales	1,028,307
1943 volume to date	133,542,305
1942 volume to date	40,087,956

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Mail Or ½e	10	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	16	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	41	41	41	
Chi PT prpf2½	40	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
Chi R Is & Pac	20	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	10	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	— ¼
Chickasha C Oil 1	4	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Childs Co	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	15	73¾	72⅞	73	— ¾
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14¾	14	14¼	+ ¼
City I&F pf6½ †	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
City Invest †	30	43	43	43	
City Stores	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Clark Equip 1½g	3	38¼	38	38	— ½
Clev & Pitt 3½ †	10	90	90	90	+ ¼
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	50	113½	113½	113½	
Clev Graph Br ½g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	45	43¾	44	—1
Cluett Peab ½g	7	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	16	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅜
Colg-P-P pf4¼ †	50	108	108	108	+ ½
Collins & Aik	9	25¼	24½	25	
Col & South	†40	11½	11	11	— ½
Col & South 1pf	†550	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
Col & South 2pf	†150	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	7	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	4	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
Col Broadc B .60g	4	21½	21	21	—1⅝
Col G & El	168	4⅝	4¼	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	60¾	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	40	55½	55	55	—1½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	—2
Colum Pict ½e	3	16	16	16	
Colum Pict pf 2¾	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	20	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Coml Invest Tr 3	31	38¾	38	38¼	+ ¼
Coml Solvents .60e	27	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	69	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Com & South pf	8	55	54¾	54¾	
Comwlth Ed .70g	21	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	21¼	19¾	21⅛	— ⅝
Consol Cig pf 7	†130	102	101¾	102	— ¼
Cons Copper	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	25	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Cons Edison pf 5	1	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	13	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
Cons Laundries	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (½)	117	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Cons Vultee ½g	65	17⅞	16¼	17⅛	— ⅝
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—1
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	90	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ½
Container Cp ½g	8	23	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
Cont Bak ½g	28	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
Cont Can (¼g)	25	34½	33¾	33½	— ½
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	7	13½	13	13	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Cont Motors .15g	75	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	34⅝	33¾	34	—1
Copperweld Stl .80	4	13½	13	13⅛	
Cop'weld pf 2½ †	90	48	47½	48	+1
Corn Exch 2.40	†280	43½	42¾	43½	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	9	60¾	60⅜	60½	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	60	177	176½	176½	—1½
Coty Inc (.15g)	8	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
Coty Internatl	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Crane Co (1e)	36	20	19½	20	
Crosley Cp (½e)	21	20¾	19¾	20¼	
Crow Ck & S ½e	43	27¾	25¾	26¾	+ ½
Crown Zeller (1)	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	12	34⅜	33¾	34	— ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Cuba RR pf	†110	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	31	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	9	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
Cuneo Press 1⅛	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	112	6⅞	6¼	6½	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pf †	90	77	74½	75½	—2½
Curt P pr pf 1½k	12	34⅞	33½	33¾	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	79	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
Cutler-Ham ¼g	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	

D

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davega Strs ½e	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	14	17¼	16½	17	— ¼
Day P&L pf4½ †	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
Decca Records (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	14	34¾	33⅞	34	—1
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
Dieles-Wern-G ¾g	1	19	19	19	
Del & Hudson	30	16¼	15	15⅝	— ⅞
Del Lack & West	100	9½	8⅞	9¼	— ¼
Den & R G W pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Detroit Edison .60g	16	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 †	60	24	23½	24	
Diam Match 1½	2	31	30¾	31	
Diam T Motor ½g	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Dixie C A 2½	†180	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ¾g	5	29⅝	29	29⅝	
Dome Mines h1.20g	19	19⅞	19	19⅝	— ⅝
Douglas Airc 5e	7	68	66½	66¾	—2
Dow Chem (3)	2	147½	147	147	
Dresser Mfg 1½e	12	29½	28¼	29	— ½
Dunhill Int	4	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
du Pont de N 1g	14	149¼	148⅝	149	— ⅝
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127⅛	127	127	— ⅜

E

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eastern Air L	12	38¾	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	168	168	168	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
Edison Br Strs .80	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	21	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½g	14	35⅜	34¼	35¼	
Elec Boat (1e)	27	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
El Power & Lt	145	5⅜	5	5¼	— ⅜
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	9	47¼	46⅜	47	+ ⅝
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	13	52	50⅞	51⅞	—1⅜
El Storage Bat 2	2	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	3	29	29	29	
Eng Pub Service	161	6⅞	5¾	6½	— ⅜
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	10	85½	85½	85½	
Erie RR (1e)	24	15¾	14¾	15⅜	
Erie RR ct (1e)	145	15½	14½	15	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	8	51½	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
Eureka V Cl ¼g	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	10¼	8¾	9¾	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	9	26½	26	26	— ⅞
Exchange Buffet	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛

F

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	39½	39½	39½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	•8	25¾	25¼	25½	
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	38	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	10	98	98	98	— ½
Fed M & Sm 1g	4	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	2	5½	5½	5½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
Fed D Stl pf 4½ †	90	89¾	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	8	15⅜	15⅜	15	— ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	8	49⅝	49	49	— ½
Firestone T&R ¾g	11	35⅜	34½	35	— ½
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	+ ½
First N Strs 2½	1	35	35	35	—1½
Flintkote (¼g)	31	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	†280	42	40	40	—2¼
Food Mach .35e	1	48	48	48	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	10	17¾	17	17¼	—1
Foster Wh pf 7 †	70	132	132	132	
Fost W 6pf 1½	†130	20	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	8	9¼	8¾	9	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	8	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	7	28⅜	27⅞	28	— ½

G

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	42	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Gamewell Co 1g †	1	24	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	18	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Gaylord Cont ¾a	12	14¾	14	14	— ¾
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	4	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	32	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	65	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	26	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	11	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 5½k	†390	90⅛	89	90⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	75	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	13	38⅜	38	38⅛	
Gen G & El A	18	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf †	60	103½	103	103	—1
Gen Mills (4)	3	96	95	96	+1
Gen Mills 5pf 5	†100	132¾	132½	132½	— ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	53	51⅜	51	51⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129	128⅝	128⅝	— ⅛
Gen O Adv .20a	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	5	21	20⅞	21	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10g	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	9	21¾	20¼	20½	— ½
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	1	108½	108½	108½	—1½
Gen Real & Util	23	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1
Gen Refract .30g	1	21	21	21	—1
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†160	79¾	76½	77¾	—2¼
Gen T & Rub ½g	6	19¾	19½	19¾	
Gillette S Raz .45e	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .15g	35	5⅞	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	7	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	—1
Gobel (Adolf)	26	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Goodrich (BF) ¼e	32	38⅞	37	38	—1
Goodrich pf (5)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½e	26	36¼	34½	35¼	—1⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	2	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¼
Gotham Hos (¼e)	2	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	138	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	2	11	10½	10½	— ¾
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	43	21⅞	20⅞	20⅝	—1⅛
Gt West Sugar (1a)	4	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	50	153	153	153	
Green (HL) (2a)	4	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
Greyhound Co (1)	55	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
Grum Air En 1½e	24	15¼	14½	14¾	— ½
Guantan Sugar	58	4⅝	4¼	4½	
Guantan Sug pf	†420	142½	137	138½	—2¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	35	5⅛	8⅝	8	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	14	40¼	39⅛	39½	—1

H

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
Harb-Walker ½g	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Harb-W pf (6) †	20	144½	144½	144½	+3½
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	7	6¾	7	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	50	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	†220	100	99¼	99¼	— ¾
Hercules Powd ½e	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅜
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	131	131	131	— ½
Hershey cv pf 4a	1	109	109	109	+1
Hollander (A) ½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	12	15¾	15	15	—1
Homestake Min	18	34½	33⅝	34¼	— ½
Houd-Hersh A 2½	4	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	31	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
Household Fin (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅜
Househd F pf 5 †	10	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅜
Houston Oil	22	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	28	28	28	— ½
Hudson & Man	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Hudson B M&S h2	15	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
Hudson Motor	23	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	— ¼
Hupp Motor	43	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

I

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Central	48	15	14	14⅝	— ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4) †	30	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	2	28	28	28	—1
Indpls P&L .60g	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Indust Rayon (2)	8	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
Inger-Rand (3g)	4	94½	93	93	—1¼
Inger-Rand pf 6 †	50	165	165	165	
Inland Steel (2g)	2	68¾	68⅝	68¾	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ¼g	17	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
Interchem pf 6 †	80	113	113	113	
Intercon Rub (1e)	2	8	8	8	
Interlake Iron ½e	10	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	1	167½	167½	167½	+ ⅝
Int Harvester (2)	12	66½	65½	66	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	90	169¼	169¼	166¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	31	3½	3¼	3½	
Int Mer Marine	34	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ½
Int Min & Ch ½e	9	17¾	17	17	— ½
Int Mining	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	48	33¼	32⅜	32¾	— ¾
Int Nick C pf 7 †	2	133½	133½	133½	
Int Paper	55	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅜
Int Paper pf (5)	5	57¾	57	57½	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	10	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
I Ry CApf 1¼k	†140	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ½
Int Silver (1½g)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Int Tel & Tel	363	15⅛	14⅛	14¾	— ¼
Int T & T for ct	13	15¼	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Interst D Strs ½g	5	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Int D Strs pf 7 †	40	104	104	104	—1
Intertype Co (¼g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Isl C Coal pf 6 †	50	142½	142½	142	+ ½

J

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Jarvis (WB) .60g	4	14	13½	14	+ ½
Jewel Tea (1.60)	3	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ½
Johns-Manv (¾g)	4	85	84½	84½	— ½
Johns-Manv pf 7 †	20	131	131	131	+ ½
Jones & L Stl 1g	33	24⅛	23½	24	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pf B 5	1	75½	75½	75½	—2½

K

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kalam St & F .60	6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
Kan City South	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅜
Kan City So pf 2e	2	26¾	26	26	—2¼
Kelsey-H W A1½	39	23½	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
Kelsey-H B 1¼g	16	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
Kennecott Cop ¼g	104	32¾	32⅛	32⅜	— ½
Kimberly-Clark (1)	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
Kinney (GR) Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Kinney $5pf 3k †	12	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Kresge Dep St ¼g	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Kresge SS (½g)	3	23	22¾	23	

L

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Laclede Gas †	1	14¼	13½	14	— ¼
Lambert Co 1½	3	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Lehigh Port C 1½	2	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Lehigh P C pf 4 †	5	112	112	112	
Lehigh Val Coal	29	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	9	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	24	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Lehman Cp (1)	9	29½	29	29	— ½
Lerner Stores (2)	2	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	5	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
Libby McN&L .45g	35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	36½	36½	36½	—1½
Liggett & My (3)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Liggett & My B 3	3	67⅝	67¼	67¼	— ¾
Ligg& My pf 7	†210	174½	174½	174½	+ ¼
Lily Tulip (1½)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Lima Loco (½g)	4	38	37½	37½	—1⅛
Link-Belt (2)	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¾
Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	18¾	18	18	—1
Liquid Carb (1a)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc ½g	46	21¾	20⅞	21¼	— ¼
Loew's Inc (2)	15	56⅝	54½	55	—2
Lone Star Cem (3)	7	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	27	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅜
Loose-W Biscuit 1	1	26½	26½	26½	
Lorillard (P) ¼g	7	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Louisv & Nash 2g	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅝

M

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
MacA & F .95g	1	27	27	27	— ½
Mack Trucks (3e)	11	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Macy (RH) Co (2)	11	25¾	25½	25¾	
Mad Sq Gar ¼g	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
Magma Copper ½g	13	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	23	6½	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
Mandel Bros ½g	2	9¼	9	9	— ½
Manhattan Shirt (1)	3	17½	16	17	—1½
Maracaibo Oil Ex	8	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Marine Midl .08g	69	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf	†920	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Marshall Field .80	17	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	23	21	20¼	20⅝	— ¾
Martin-Parry	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Master Elec .35g	1	29½	29½	28½	— ½
Masonite Corp (1)	19	36½	35¾	36½	+ ¾
Mathieson Alk ¾g	3	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Math Alk pf (7)	†120	168	167½	168	+ ¾
May Dept Strs (3)	•1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Maytag Co pf ¾k	3	28	27½	27½	— ½
McCall Corp 1.40	2	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ¼
McCrory Strs (1)	5	15	14⅞	15	
McGraw-Hill .15g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
McKess & Rob (1)	20	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
McLellan Strs .40g	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Mead Corp (.30g)	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Melville Shoe (2)	6	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
Mengel Co (¼e)	12	9	8½	9	— ⅜
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	30	36½	36½	36½	—1½
Merch & M Tr ⅜g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
Mesta Mach 1¼g	1	32	32	32	
Miami Cop (¼g)	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	7	24¼	23⅝	24	— ½
Midland Stl Pr 1g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
Midl Stl Pr 1 pf 8	110	116¾	116½	116½	— ¼
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	1	72	72	72	— ½
Minn-Moline	26	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
Minn-Mol pf 3¼k	1	89	89	89	
Mission Co .85e	2	19⅝	19½	19½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	19	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ¼
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	86	86	86	
Montgom Ward (2)	13	42⅜	41¼	41⅜	—1⅛
Morris & Essex †	1500	20	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅝
Mohawk Carpet 2	4	25	25	25	
Motor Prods ½g	7	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .40g	7	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
Mueller Br (.40g)	2	28	28	28	— ½
Mullins Mfg B	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	68¾	68½	68¾	+1

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	50.5	Prev. day	50.6
Month ago	48.4	Year ago	33.5
1943 high	50.9	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Murray Corp ¼g	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼

N

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nabco Liquid	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
Nash-Kelv (¼g)	119	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Nash C & St L 1g	†240	37½	36	36½	—1¼
Nat Acme (1g)	14	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Nat Auto Fib	16	10	9⅞	9¾	— ½
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Nat Aviation ½e	16	12¾	11¾	12	— ⅜
Nat Biscuit (.90g)	21	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Nat Can	19	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)		24½	24	24	— ⅞
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
Nat Dairy Prod .80	36	20	19½	20	
Nat Dept Strs (½)	6	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
Nat Dept S pf .60	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Nat Distillers (2)	13	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅝
Nat En&Stp (¾g)	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	42	10	9½	9¾	— ⅜
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	20	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Nat Lead (½)	18	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Nat Lead pf A7 †	20	165	163½	163½	—1½
Nat Ld pf B 6	†130	140½	139	140½	
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	6	19	18¾	19	— ¼
Nat Oil Prod (¼g)	2	31½	31½	31½	
Nat Pow & Lt	133	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
Natl Steel (3)	7	58¾	58	58	— ½
Nat Supply	24	13	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
N S 6%pf1⅝k †	10	83	83	83	+1
N S 5½pf1⅜k †	30	76	75½	75½	—1½
Nat Supply $2 pf	2	25	24½	24½	—1½
Nat Tea	12	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Natomas Co (1)	23	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅜
Nehi Corp (¼g)	9	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Newmont Min ¾g	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Newport Ind .20g	12	14¾	14	14½	— ½
Newp News Ship 1g	9	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
N Y Air Brake 1g	6	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
N Y Cent RR 1½g	238	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ⅜
N Y Chi & St L	23	18⅜	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
N Y Chi & St L pf	61	52¾	50	52½	+1½
N Y C Omnib 1½g	2	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
N Y Dock pf	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
N Y & Harlem 5 †	70	109	107½	108	+1
N Y Lack & W †	40	43½	43	43½	— ½
N Y N H & H	35	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
N Y N H & H pf	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ¼
N Y Ont & West	2	1⅛	1	1	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	•10	24⅛	23½	24	+ ¼
Noblitt-Sparks ½g	4	33½	33¼	33½	
Norf & West 10	†110	183	182	182	+ ½
Norf & West pf 4	10	117	117	117	+ ½
No Am Avia (1e)	24	12¾	12½	12⅝	
North Am Co .38f	70	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	— ⅛
Nor A C 5¾pf2⅞s	5	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
Northern Pacific 1g	166	17	16⅛	16¾	— ⅛
Nor Sta P pf 5 †	50	114	114	114	+ ½
Northwest Airl ½e	12	20	18⅜	19½	— ½
Norwalk T&R .20e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Norwich Phm .30g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜

O

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Ohio Oil (¼g)	65	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	— ¼
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	2	41½	41	41	—1
Omnibus Corp	13	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
Oppenheim Col ½e	6	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Otis Elevator .40g	15	19¼	18⅝	19	
Outboard M&M 1g	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	13	59⅝	58¾	58¾	— ½

P

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Pac Am Fish (1e)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Pac Coast	†260	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
Pac Coast 1 pf †	10	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Pac Coast 2 pf	†180	22¼	22	22¼	—1
Pac Gas & Elec 2	3	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	1	40¾	40½	40½	
Pac Mills (½g)	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Pac T&T 1¼g †	20	104	103½	103½	
Pac Tin Cons	86	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil (½e)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
Packard Motor .10g	87	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	27	32⅛	30¾	31⅝	— ⅜
PanEPLpf 5.60 †	10	110	110	110	— ¼
Panh P & R .10g	35	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Paraffine Cos Inc 2	2	43⅛	43	43⅛	—1⅛
Param Pict 1.05g	66	26	25	25¼	— ⅞
Park & Tilford	1	27	27	27	—1½
Park Utah Con M	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Parke Davis .60g	17	21	20½	20¾	— ¼
Parker Rust-Pr¾g	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Parmelee Transport	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Patino Mines 1g	15	26½	25⅞	26	— ⅞
Penick & Ford ¾g	2	59	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅜
Penney (J C) (3)	2	88	88	88	
Penn Coal & Coke	14	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Penn-D C pfA ¾k	4	39	39	39	— ½
Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Penn RR (2½e)	52	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
Peoples Drug ¼g	1	23	23	23	
Peoples GL&C (4)	5	55½	54½	54½	— ½
Peoria & East	2	6	5½	6	+ ¼
Pepsi-Cola ½g	89	42⅝	41	41½	—1¼
Pere Marquette	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Pere Marq pf †	2	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
Pere Marq pr pf †	3	48½	47¾	48⅛	— ⅜
Petrol Corp (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Pfeiffer Brew ¼g	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	69	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅜
Phila Co$6pf 6	†110	83½	83½	83½	
Philco Corp .35g	18	21⅞	21	21½	— ⅜
Phil M pf 4¼	†130	108½	108	108	— ¾
Ph M 4½pf4½ †	20	113½	113½	113½	— ¾
Phillips-Jones	1	11	11	11	
Phil-J pf 3½k	†130	92	92	92	+4
Phillips Pet (2)	20	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	
Phoenix Hosiery	6	5	5	5	— ¼
Pitt & West Va	1	14	14	14	—1
Pittsburgh Coal	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Pittsburgh C pf 1k	3	54	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅞
Pitt Forgings ¼g	6	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ¾
Pitt Sc & Bo .10g	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Pitt Steel	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅜
Pitt Stl 5% pf	†330	50⅛	49	49⅜	— ⅞
Pitt S ppf 8¼k †	50	73	73	73	—1¼
Pittston Co	2	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
Pittston pf B †	50	38½	38½	38½	—1½
Plymouth Oil ¼g	3	21	21¼	21¼	+ ½
Poor & Co B	10	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ¼
Postal Tel pf	21	18⅝	17½	18¼	— ½
Pressed Stl C ½g	25	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ½
Press S C 2 pf 2½	1	34	34	34	—3⅞
Procter & Gam (2)	9	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
Pub Svc N J ¼g	35	15⅞	15½	15¾	
P S N J 8 pf 8 †	30	121¼	120½	120½	
P S N J 7 pf 7	†170	106	106	106	— ¾
P S N J 6 pf 6	†280	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝	+ ¼
P S NJ $5 pf 5	†10	86	85⅞	86	— ¼
P S E&G pf 5 †	20	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	+ ⅛
Pullman (1g)	22	35¼	33½	34	—1½
Pure Oil (½e)	49	18⅜	17¾	18	— ¼
Pure Oil 6% pf 6	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	—1
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	4	101	101	101	
Purity Bak ½g	•6	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
Quaker Sta Oil (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

R

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Radio C of A .20g	389	11¼	10½	11	— ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	13	69	68½	68½	— ¼
Radio-Keith-Orph	110	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
Radio-Kth-Or pf	†290	88⅞	85½	86	—2½
RR Sec Ill C St	†150	12⅛	10¾	11¼	—1
Raybestos-Man ¾g	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
Rayonier Inc (½g)	17	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
Reading Co (1)	10	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
Reading 1 pf (2)	1	33	33	33	
Reading 2 pf (2)	5	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
Real Silk Hosiery	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Reis & Co 1pf †	10	40¾	40⅜	40¾	— ½
Reliance Mfg .60g	1	19	19	19	—1
Reming Rand ½g	26	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ⅜
Reo Motors	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Repub Steel (¼g)	67	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
Rep Stl cv pf 6 †	50	101	100⅝	101	+1
Revere Cop&Brass	•12	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Reyn M pf 5½ †	30	92	92	92	— ½
Reynolds Spr ¼e	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Reynolds T B 1.40	11	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Reynolds T 1.40 †	30	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Richfield Oil (½e)	5	9¾	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Ritter Co (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Ruan Ant Cop .15g	42	9	9	9	— ⅛
Ruberoid (.15g)	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
Ruetless I&S (.60)	6	15½	15	15¼	— ¼

S

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Safeway Stores (3)	5	39¾	39⅝	39¾	
St Jos Lead (½g)	11	34¼	33¼	33¾	—1⅛
St L-San Fran	24	1	⅞	1	
St L-San Fran pf	26	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
Savage Arms (½g)	21	10¼	10	10⅛	
Schenley Distil ½g	39	32	31½	32	— ¼
Scott Paper (1.80)	2	42	42	42	— ¼
Scott P $4 pf 4 †	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Seaboard Air Line	717	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Seaboard Air L pf	73	4	2⅞	3⅞	+ ⅝
Seaboard Oil (1)	7	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Seagrave Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	9	71	69½	70⅛	— ¼
Servel Inc (1)	29	14¾	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
Sharon Stl Cp ¼g	7	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ½
Sharon Stl pf 5 †	10	66½	65	66	— ½
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	29	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Shattuck (FG) .40	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Shell Union Oil 1e	7	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ½
Silver King C .20g	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Simmons Co 1¼e	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
Simonds S&St .80g	1	25½	25½	25½	
Skelley Oil (1½e)	1	41	41	41	— ¾
Sloss-Shef 1½g †	50	106	105	105	—3
Smith(AO)Corp½g	2	29	29	29	— ¼
Snider Pack 1g	35	29½	28	28¾	— ⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	159	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
So Am G & P .10g	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
So P Rico Sug 1g	7	26½	25½	25½	— ⅞
S'east G'yhL 1½e	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Sou Cal Edis 1½	10	23¼	23	23	
Sou Nat Gas ¼g	8	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Southern Pacific 1e	241	28¼	26⅝	27¼	— ⅞
Southern Ry (2g)	56	27¼	25¾	26½	— ¾
South Ry pf 3¾g	10	45⅝	44½	44½	—1
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	40	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Sparks With (.15g)	18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
Spear & Co	16	5⅜	5	5	— ½
Spencer Kell .80g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Sperry Cp (1½e)	38	30⅛	29¼	29⅞	— ⅜
Spicer Mfg 1½g	4	38	37	38	— ¾
Spiegel Inc	21	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	90	50	49	50	— ½
Square D Co ½g	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Stand Brands .10g	87	7¼	6⅞	7	
Stand Gas & El	34	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Std G&E $4 pf	32	4	3⅝	3⅞	
Std G&E $6 pr pf	3	23	22¾	22¾	
Std G&E $7 pr pf	21	28¾	28⅛	28½	— ½
Stand Oil Cal .85g	18	38⅛	37½	38⅛	— ⅛
Std Oil Ind (1)	56	34⅞	33¾	33⅞	—1⅛
Std Oil N J (1a)	36	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅛
Std Oil Ohio 1½	3	43	43	43	
Stand Steel Sp	48	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅜
Starrett (LS) ¾g	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Sterling Drug 1½g	8	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
Stewart Warn ½	21	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
Stokely Bros	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Stone & Web ¾e	32	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
Studebaker (¼g)	88	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
Sun Oil (1)	2	59	58	58	—1½
Sun O pf A 4½ †	20	123	123	123	—2
Sunshine Mng .15g	14	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ¼
Superheater (1)	8	18	18	18	
Sup Oil Cal ½e	1	80	79	79	—2
Superior Oil .05e	21	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Sup Steel (1.20)	6	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ¾
Sutherld Pap 1.20	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
Sweets Co Am	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Swift & Co 1.20a	1	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Swift Intl (2)	5	33½	33	33	
Sylvan El Pr ¼g	37	28	27¼	27½	— ¼
Syming-Gould ¼g	32	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼

T

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Talcott pp 2¾a †	90	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Telautograph	1	5⅛	5	5	
Tenn Corp ¼g	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
Texas & P Ry 1e	20	25	23¾	24⅜	— ½
Texas Co (2)	16	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ⅛
Texas G Prod .10g	9	5⅛	5	5	
Texas G Sulph (2)	9	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
Texas Pac C&O .40	4	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Texas P L Tr .10e	25	10	10	10	
Thatcher Mfg	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
That cv pf 3.60	†230	44	43	43	—2
The Fair pf3½k †	10	83	83	83	
Thermoid Co .40	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Thermoid pf (3) †	20	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Third Ave Tran	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Thompson Pr ¼g	12	30⅞	30	30½	+ ⅝
Tide W A Oil .60	20	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅜
Tide Wat pf 4½ †	90	99¼	98½	99¼	— ½
Tim-Det Axle ¾g	5	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
Timken R Bear 1g	6	47	46½	46½	— ½
Transamerica (½)	31	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	
Trans & West Air	12	22	21½	21¾	— ½
Transue & W ½g	3	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	11	4	3⅞	4	
Tri-Cont pf (6) †	40	84	83	84	—1
Truax-Traer C .20g	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Twen-C-Fox F ¼g	44	20½	19½	20¼	— ¼
Twen-C-F pf 1½	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Twin City Rap Tr	4	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Twin C RT pf 7e †	200	70¼	69	69¼	—1¾
Twin Coach (½e)	5	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ¼

U

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Underwood-E ½g	4	50	49½	49½	
Union Bag & P	16	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Union Carb 1½g	18	84¼	83¼	83½	+ ¾
Un El M pf 4½ †	40	112¾	112½	112½	— ½
Un Oil Cal (1)	7	19⅜	19	19	— ⅝
Un Pacific (6)	4	92⅞	91½	91½	—1½
Un Pacific pf (4)	4	87	87	87	— ¼
Union Tank Car 1g	•2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Utd Air Lines	59	26⅝	25½	26⅛	— ⅞
Utd Aircraft 1½g	50	38½	36½	37¾	— ⅞
Utd Biscuit ½g	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Utd Corp	275	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Utd Corp pf (1k)	60	27¼	25½	26¾	— ⅜
Utd Drug	16	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
Utd Dyewood	18	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
Utd Dyewd pf †	1	53⅞	52¼	53⅞	+1⅛
Utd Elec Coal	6	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Utd Fruit 1¼g	16	64⅛	63	63¼	— ⅜
Utd Gas Imp .20g	161	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
Utd G Imp pf (5)	1	111	111	111	
Utd Mer & M 1a	5	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅜
Utd Paperbd ½e	8	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
US & For Sec	13	11⅜	10¾	11	— ⅜
US & F S pf 6 †	90	93½	93½	93½	
US Freight (½g)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
US Gypsum (2)	8	70	68½	69	—1¼
US Hoff Mach ½e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
US Indus Alco 1a	3	37	36⅝	37	— ⅜
US Leather	1	6¼	5¼	6¼	— ½
US Leather A ⅜g	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
US Pipe&Fdry 2	7	36½	36⅛	36¼	
US Plywood 1.20	3	41	40	40	—2¼
US Real & Imp	30	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
US Rubber (¼g)	49	39½	38½	39¼	— ½
US Rubber 1pf 4g	6	120	118¾	120	+ ¾
US Steel (2g)	119	55⅛	54⅝	54½	— ¾
US Steel pf (7)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
US Tobacco .30g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Utd Stockyds .15e	3	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Utd Stores A	4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4	†120	70	69¼	70	+ ¾
Univ P 1 pf 4k †	1	171	171	171	+2

V

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Vadsco Sales	52	1⅛	1	1	
Van Norm M ½g	4	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
Vanadium Cp ¼g	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Va-Caro Chem	21	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
Va-C Chem 6 pf 5e	4	56¾	55½	55½	—1½
Va E&P $6pf 6 †	10	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Virgin Ry pf 1½	1	32	32	32	

W

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Wabash RRpf4½g	6	32⅞	32	32¾	
Waldorf Sys (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Walgr pf ww 4½	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅞
Walker H G&W h4	2	47½	47	47	—1¼
Walworth Co ½e	14	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Ward Baking A	10	10½	10	10	— ½
Ward Baking B	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Ward Bak pf .65k	5	43¾	42½	42½	— ½
Warner Bros Pict	134	14½	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
Waukesha Motor 1	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	M'y13
Wayne Pump (2)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Wesson O&S ½g	5	23	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	
West Ind Sug ⅜e	75	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
West P Ppf4½ †	40	115½	115¼	115¼	—1¾
West Penn EA 7 †	20	74	74	74	M'y13
West P E 7pf 7 †	20	85½	85½	85½	M'y13
W Va P&P .30g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
West Auto Sup (1)	1	24	24	24	
West Maryland	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ¼
West Maryland 2 pf	2	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅞
West Un Tel ½g	53	37¼	35¼	36⅜	—1⅛
Westing Air Br ½g	17	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
West El & Mfg 2g	10	94	92¾	93¼	— ⅞
West E&Mpf 1g †	10	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
Western El Inst 2	1	34	34	34	— ½
Westvaco Chl 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
West Ch pf 4½ †	90	109	108¼	109	+1¾
Wheeling Steel ¼g	6	21	20¼	21	
Wheel S pr pf 5	†150	63½	62½	62½	—1
White Motor ¼g	16	19¾	19	19½	— ⅜
White Rk M Sp	3	6¾	6½	6½	
White Sewing Mach	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
White Sew M pf 1k	10	70	70	70	— ⅛
Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	4½	4½	4½	
Willys-Overland	78	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅜
Willys-Overland pf	19	12⅛	11½	11½	— ¾
Wilson & Co	48	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Wilson&C $6 pf 3k	2	76	75⅛	76	— ½
Wilson-Jones ¾g	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
Woodward Iron ¼g	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Woolw'th FW 1.60	19	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	
Worthington P & M	6	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
WP&M cv ppf 4½	1	53½	53½	53½	—1½
WP&M pr pf 4½	1	52½	52½	52½	—1
Wright Aero 8e †	10	103	103	103	
Wrigley (W) Jr 3a	6	67½	66	66	—1⅞

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Yale & Towne .60	5	29⅝	28½	28½	—1
Yellow Tr & C ¼g	22	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
Young Spg & W	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Youngs S & T (1g)	34	35¼	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅝
Yn S&T pf 5½ †	60	91⅝	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	20	14¾	13¾	14⅛	— ⅜

Z

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Zenith Radio (1g)	2	29½	29	29	
Zonite Prod (.15e)	27	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛

RIGHTS

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Stand Steel Sp	167	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Stocks Decline Substantially In 'Premature Peace Market'

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Stocks suffered a substantial sell-off today in what brokers termed a "premature peace market."

The list was irregularly lower at the start in quiet dealings. The pace quickened appreciably in the second hour, when leaders in all departments dropped fractions to more than 3 points. There was a subsequent slowdown and, near the close, mild recoveries were the rule.

For the fourth successive session the Associated Press 60-stock average finished on the offside. Transfers were around 1,600,000 shares.

Again it was a case of liquidating "on the good news" from virtually all battlefronts. In addition, the practically uninterrupted climb of prices during the past 12 months to 3-year peaks resulted in further profit cashing on the theory more of a technical correction was a probability.

In the retreating column were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, J. I. Case, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Union Carbide, American Telephone, Western Union, Westinghouse, Youngstown Sheet and U. S. Gypsum. Seaboard Airline was among the few issues to register a modest advance on sizable volume.

Reorganization rails retreated hastily in the bond market today under a wave of selling that ran up considerable sales totals for some of the recently strong issues.

Losses ranged from major fractions to more than three points toward the close, and declines of a point or more were common.

Among prominent losers were numerous liens of the St. Paul Railroad, particularly the active 5s of '75 and adjusted 5s, Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, and Frisco.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3s 55-51	111.3	111.3	111.3
1 2½s 68-63	100.20	100.20	100.20
5 2½s 69-64	100.14	100.14	100.14

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
33 3s 80	105½	105	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
35 Alleg 5s 44	103	103	103
22 Alleg 5s 49	93	92½	93
12 Alleg 5s 50	86½	86	86½
39 Alleg inc 5s 50	82½	80½	80½
6 Allis Ch 4s 52	108⅜	108½	108½
65 Am&FP 5s 2030	88½	88	88
1 AmInt 5½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
51 Am T&T 3s 56	113⅜	112	112
1 Ann Arb 4s95	68	68	68
6 Arm Del 4s57	107	107	107
17 Arm Del 4s55	106½	106¼	106½
3 ATSF 4s95	115½	115⅛	115⅛
9 ACL 1st4s52	90¾	90½	90¾
10 ACL clt4s52	86⅜	86	86
22 ACL 4½s64	71	69½	70
5 B&O 1st m 48	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
66 B&O 95 A	47⅜	46¾	47
21 B&O 95 C	53⅜	51¾	52
28 B&O 2000 D	47¾	47	47
28 B&O 96 F	47⅜	46⅝	46¾
106 B&O cv 60	34	33	33⅛
14 B&O 4s 48	73	72⅞	72⅞
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	66¾	66¾	66¾
15 B&O SW 50	60	57⅝	57¾
6 B&O TC 4s 59	58½	58	58
2 BellPa 5s48B	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
5 BethStl 3½s52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
112 BostMe 4½s70	51½	51	51⅛
17 BostMe 4s60	85¾	85⅜	85¾
6 BufR&P 57st	48	46½	47
4 Can N 5s69Jly	108	108	108
2 Can P 4½s60	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Can P 4s perp	81	80½	81
1 Celan 3½s62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Celotex 4½s 47	102¼	102¼	102¼
34 Cen G 5s59C	17¾	16¾	17
61 Cen G cn 5s45	46	43½	43½
17 CenG 1st5s45	86⅛	85	85
50 CenPac 5s60	69⅞	68¼	68¼
30 Cen P 1st4s49	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 CRRBGa 5s42	82	82	82
19 CRRNJ 5s87	37½	36¾	37
37 Cer-td 5½s48	99¾	99½	99½
238 Chi&A 3s49	28⅛	27	27⅛
28 CB&Q 5s71A	88¾	88	88⅛
28 CB&Q 4½s77	80⅞	80⅛	80¼
13 CB&Q g 4s58	96¼	95⅝	95½
17 CB&Q 4sIll49	101½	101¼	101¼
6 CB&Q 3½sIll49	98⅞	98½	98½
132 C&EI inc 97	42⅛	40¼	41¼
31 CGW 4½s2038	44½	44½	44½
3 CGW 4s88	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 ChI&L 4s47	41⅛	40½	40½
845 CMSPP 5s 75	36½	34	35⅜
768 CMSPP 5s2000	13½	12¼	12⅞
26 CMSP 4½s89C	64¾	63½	63¾
22 CMSP g 4s89	62¼	60¾	61½
28 C&NW 5s2037	42	41	41
11 C&NW 5s87	56½	56	56
533 C&NW 4¾s49	12¼	11	11⅞
19 CNW 4½s2037	41¾	40½	40½
210 CRIP 4½s52A	32½	30⅜	31⅜
49 CRIP 4½s60	11	10¼	10¾
77 CRI&P 4s88	48½	46¼	47
296 CRIP r 4se34	30¼	28½	29¾
1 ChUS 3¾s63	109	109	109
5 Ch&WI 4s52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
27 CCCSL 4½s77	58½	57¾	57⅞
11 Cl UT 5s 73	80½	79⅞	79⅞
29 Cl UT 4½s 77	71¾	71	71
83 Col S 4½s 80	38⅝	38	38¼
11 Col G 5s 52 May	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
11 Col G 5s 61	97¾	97	97¼
2 Cons P 3½s 70	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Cons P 3¼s 66	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Cuba N 5½s 42 r	36¾	36¾	36¾
129 Del & H r 4s 43	72½	70½	70¾
314 D&RG 4s 36	41⅝	39½	40
12 D&RGW 5s 55	10¼	9½	9¾
70 DRGW 5s 55 a	10½	9½	10¼
70 D&RG 5s 78	34	33	33⅞
1 Duq Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
19 Erie 4½s 2015	58⅝	57⅛	58
54 Erie 4s 95	97¾	97¼	97¼
10 FireatTR 3s 61	101⅞	101¾	101¾
13 FlaSC 5s-74	38	37	37
2 Gen StlC 5½s 49	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Gdrich 4¼s 56	107	106¾	107
55 GtNor 4½s 77E	96⅞	96¾	96¾
10 GtNor 4s 46G	105⅛	104⅝	105
10 Gt Nor 4s 46H	103	102⅞	102⅞
14 GM&O 4s 75	87	87	87
1 GM&O inc 1015	62	62	62
29 Hud C 5s 62A	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜
12 H&M r 5s 57	58½	58	58½
36 H&M inc 5s 57	27	26¾	26¾
1 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
14 IC 4s 52	61⅞	61½	61½
49 IC r 4s 55	58	57½	57½
92 IC 4¾s 66	51⅜	50⅜	51
45 ICCSL 5s 63A	56⅜	55½	55¾
12 ICCSL 4½s 63	52¾	52¼	52½
52 IntGN 6s 52	16¾	15¼	16
22 Int G N 1st 6s 52	43	41½	41¾
6 Int G N 5s 56 B	40½	40	40½
6 Int G N 5s 56 C	40¼	40	40
10 Int H E 6s 44	55	54	54
2 Int Pap 5s 47	103¼	103	103¼
10 Int T & T 4½s 52	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
29 Int T & T 5s 55	80½	80½	80½
10 K C Ft S 4s 36	79⅛	78¾	78¾
20 K C Sou 5s 50	75⅜	74	75⅜
4 Koppers 3½s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Kresge F 3s 50	102¼	102	102¼
14 Lac G 5½s 53	94½	94⅜	94⅜
6 Laut N inc 75	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
27 Leh V H T 5s 54	60	59	59
46 L V N Y 4½s 50	72½	72	72½
9 Leh V 5s 2003	45	44¾	44¾
30 Neh V 4½s 2003	41	40¼	40⅜
51 Leh V 4s 2003	37½	36½	36½
36 Lou&A 5s 69	90½	89¾	90
3 L&N 4½s 2003	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 L&N 3¾s 2003	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
27 Manati S 4s 57	63	62½	62¾
5 McK&R 3½s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Mich CG 4s 63	108	107⅝	108
45 MSPSSM g5s38	26¾	25¾	25¾
114 MSPSSM c4s38	26½	25¾	25¾
27 M-K-T 5s62A	60⅛	59½	60
41 M-K-T aj 5s67	35⅞	34¾	35
28 M-K-T 1st4s90	55	54½	54½
69 M-K-T 4s62B	51	49½	50
143 Mo P 5½s49	12⅛	11⅞	12
64 Mo P 5s65A	51½	50¼	51
216 MoP 5s77F	52¾	50¼	51
44 MoP 5s78G	51	50⅛	51
128 MoP 5s80H	51⅞	50⅛	51
79 MoP 5s81I	51⅞	50⅛	51¼
158 MoP g4s75	19⅛	18	18⅜
2 MontP 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
44 Mor&E 4½s55	43¾	42⅞	43
19 Mor&E 3½s 2000	48⅛	47⅛	48
5 NatStl 3s65	104	103⅞	103⅞
9 NERR 4s45	80⅛	80	80
8 NET&T 5s52	117½	117½	117½
5 NOPS 5s55B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 NOTerm 4s53	92	91⅛	92
6 NOTM 5½s54	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 NOTM 5s54	65	64¼	64¼
41 NYC r 5s 2013	64¼	63	63¼
110 NYC 4½s2013A	59	57¾	58
64 NYC cn4s98	65¾	64	64
127 NYC cv 3½s 52	85	84	84½
2 NYCHR 3½s 97	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
16 NY Ch SL 5½s 74	92	91⅝	91⅝
147 NY Ct SL 4½s 78	81⅞	80¾	81¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 NYNHH 6s 48	50½	49¾	49¾
54 NYNHH 4½s 67	45⅛	44¼	44¼
31 NYNHH 4s 55	44	43¼	43¼
32 NYNHH 4s 56	44	43¼	43¼
12 NYNHH 4s 57	19⅛	18½	18⅝
47 NYOW r 4s 92	11⅝	10⅞	11
106 NYWB 4½s 46	19⅛	18¼	18½
1 Nia Sh 5½s 50	105	105	105
19 Norf S 5s 2014	46	44¼	45
1 Norf S 4½s 98	82	82	82
2 NA Co 3¾s 54	103½	103½	103½
150 Nor P 6s 2047	80⅞	79⅞	80
10 Nor P 5s 2047 D	67	67	67
90 Nor P 4½s 2047	62	60¾	61
37 Nor P 4s 97	87½	87¼	87½
4 Nor P 3s 2047	52	51¾	51¾
7 OWRRN 4s 61	109½	108⅞	108⅞
4 Otis St 4¼s 62	103	102⅛	102½
14 PG&E 3¾s61	111	111	111
10 PG&E 4s64	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
2 Para P 4s56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 PenP&L 4½s74	105	105	105
23 PenP&L 3½s69	108⅜	108	108⅜
6 PenRR g5s68	113¼	112¾	113¼
9 PenRRg4½s65	107	106¾	107
5 PenRR 4½sd70	96⅛	95½	95⅝
38 PenRR g 4¼s 81	103⅜	103	103
1 PenRR 3⅞s70	96	96	96
8 PenRR 3¼s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
40 PereM4½s80	72⅝	72	72¼
1 PhelpD 3½s52	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 PhilCo 4½s 61	102⅜	102	102⅜
10 PhilEl 3½s67	111½	111¼	111¼
13 PhRCI 6s49	12¾	12½	12½
2 PhilPet 1¾s51	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 PortlGE 4½s60	95	94½	94½
3 PrStlC 5s51	99½	99½	99½
33 Rdg 4½s97A	91	90¾	90¾
5 RemR 3½s56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 RepStl 4½s61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 RepStl 4½s56	104¼	104	104
7 RioGW 4s39	78¾	77½	78¾
35 RioGW 4s49	43	41	41
25 StLMS4sRG 33	86⅞	86¼	86¼
32 StLSF 5s50B	35	34	35
8 StLSF 5s50Bct	35	35	35
5 StLFS 5s50Bct	35	35	35
504 StLSF 4½s78	36	34	35
267 StLSF 4s50A	32¾	30½	31⅝
41 StLSW rf5s90	46⅝	45½	45
300 SeaAL c6s45	28⅜	26½	28
49 Se aAL 6s45ct	27½	26½	27
57 SeaAL 4s50st	48¼	47	47¼
1 SeaAL 4s50uns	47	47	47
50 SeaAL rf4s59	29¼	28	28¾
5 SeaAL rf4s59ct	28	28	28
3 Sea-AF 6s35A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
10 ShellU 2¼s61	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 ShellU 2½s54	100	100	100
7 SkellyO 3s50	102¾	102¾	102¾
84 SoPac 4½s68	67⅜	66½	66½
109 SoPac 4½s81	64	63	63⅝
137 SoPac 4½s69	64¼	63½	63¾
65 So Pac rf 4s 55	85⅞	84⅞	85¼
40 So Pac clt 4s 49	87¾	87¼	87½
233 So Pac 3¾s 46	100	99¾	99⅞
76 So Pac 4½s Or 77	68½	68	68⅛
11 So P-S F T 4s 50	95½	95	95
8 Sou Ry 6½s 56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3 Sou Ry g 6s 56	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	102½	102	102½
46 Sou Ry g 4s 56	79¾	79½	79⅝
3 S W Bell 3s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Std O N J 3s 61	105½	105⅜	105½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
51 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅜	105⅞	106⅜
24 T & P 5s 79 C	84	83½	83½
107 Th Ave 5s 60	28¾	28	28
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 Un Drug 5s53	103¾	103⅛	103¼
14 UtahP&L 5s44	98⅞	98⅜	98½
1 VaE&P 3½s68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Va Ry 3¾s66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
40 Wab 4¼s91	40	41	40¼
1 Wab 4s81	50¼	50¼	50¼
53 Wab 4s71	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 WarnerB 6s48	102½	102½	102½
29 W Sh 4s2361	58	56½	56½
26 W Md 4s52	91¼	90⅝	90¾
1 WPac 1st5s46	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
17 W Pac 5s asd	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4 West Un 5s 51	93½	93½	93½
35 West Un 5s 60	91¼	90½	90½
6 West Un 4½s 50	95	94	94
2 Wh Stl 3½s 66	89¾	89¼	89¼
15 Wis Cen 4s 49	60½	60	60
27 Wis C 4s SD)6	22½	21¾	22
6 Young ST 4s 48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Arg 4s 72Feb	82½	82½	82½
4 Arg 4s 72Ap	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 Arg 4½s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Australia 5s 55	87	86½	86½
5 Austral 4½s 56	83	83	83
5 Canada 4s 60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Canada 3¼s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	24	24	24
4 Chile 6s Jan 61 a	24	24	24
7 Colomb 3s 70	47½	47	47
7 Cuba 4½s 77	89½	89½	89½
15 Denmk 6s 42	65½	65½	65½
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 NS Wales 5s 58	86½	86½	86½
2 Peru 7s 59	23	23	23
102 Peru 1st 6s 60	22⅞	22	22
27 Peru 2d 6s 61	22⅛	21	22
1 Quensld 6s 47	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Rio de J 8s 46	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
11 Rio de J 6½s 2	25⅛	24¾	24¾
14 Sao P St 7s 40	71	70½	70½
2 Ur aj 3¾s4s4½s 79	68¾	68¾	68¾

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 11,740,700; previous day, 10,937,500; wek ago, 25,880,150; year ago, 6,917,000; two years ago, 5,447,600; Jan. 1 to date, 1,636,808,050; year ago, 905,290,150; two years ago, 896,380,625.

Boston Stocks

May 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
2.00	Bos Edison	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	30
5.00	Bos Elevated	67	66½	66⅞	67
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28¾	26½	27¼	28¼
..	Bos & Me A pf	6	5½	6	6
..	Bos & Me B pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
..	Bos & M st A pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	Bos & M st B pf	6½	6⅛	6½	6¾
..	Bos & M St C pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
.04	Bos Pers Prop	14⅝	14	14	14
..	Bos & Prov	33	33	33	32
..	East Bos Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
1.50a	East Gas&F pf	34	33½	33⅞	33½
..	East Mas St Ry	4	4	4	4
.25a	Eastern SS	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1.00	Emproyers Group	30⅝	30½	30½	31½
1.00c	Hath Bak pf	48½	48½	48½	44
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.55d	Lamson	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
..	Maine Cent pf	31	31	31	32
1.00a	Mergenthaler	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48½
.85	Narr Rac Asso	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	108¼	106½	107	108
..	North Butte	70c	70c		70c
..	North Butte	70c	70c	70c	70c
..	Old Colony RR	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Quincy Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
.10a	Reece But H	9⅝	9	9⅝	9
.80a	Torrington	34	33½	33	33
3.00	Un Twist Drill	32	31½	31½	31¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	70⅝	69¾	70	70½
.25a	Warren S D	18	18	18	18

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Arden Farms Co pf	$4.50	..	6-1	5-20
Gen Shareholdgs Corp (Optional Stock Div. Series) $6 cum pf	$1.50	..	6-1	5-18
Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co 7 pf	$7	..	5-31	5-15
Do 7 pf	$7	..	8-31	8-16
Do 7 pf	$7	..	11-30	11-15
Towne Secur pf	$3	..	5-24	5-13
Extra				
1st Secur Corp A&B	25c	..	6-10	6-1
Initial				
Heyden Chem Co (new)	.20c	..	6-1	5-20
do 4 cum pf A	$1	..	6-1	5-20
Irregular				
Atlas Tack Corp	20c	..	6-7	5-21
Central Pow Co	30c	..	6-1	5-20
Philco Corp	20c	..	6-12	5-28
Scullin Steel	$1	..	5-29	5-19
Reduced				
Ludlow Mfg & Sales	$1.50	..	6-15	6-5
Regular				
Ala Power Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	7-1	6-11
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	7-1	6-11
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	8-2	7-16
Allied Stores	15c	..	7-20	6-30
Amerex Hldg Corp	37½c	..	6-15	5-25
Anheuser Busch	$1	..	6-10	5-27
Arden Farms Co pf	75c	Q	6-1	5-20
Aro Equipment	35c	Q	6-1	5-20
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	$1.25	Q	6-1	5-20
Chamberlain M W Strip	15c	..	6-10	6-1
Clark Cont Co	50c	..	6-14	6-1

House Votes 2-Year Trade Pact Renewal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—By an overwhelming vote, the House membership expressed its desire for the United States to participate in postwar economic collaboration when it sent the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act to the Senate for a two-year renewal.

The vote showed:

A bipartisan determination to do nothing that would cause apprehension in the rest of the world over the United States' continuing postwar co-operation.

A Republican split with the past, and the first time in the 10-year history of the pact when the Party gave it a majority vote.

A feeling, nevertheless, that as a wartime measure some limitation was needed upon the bill, represented in the curtailment of its extension from an original three to two years.

Stiff Test in Senate

The measure now goes to the Senate, where it faces a stiffer fight, particularly in a chamber conscious of its share in treaty-making powers. The Senate managed to renew the measure in 1940 by a bare five-man majority, 42 to 37, with all 20 Republicans voting against it. Unless the Republicans change in the Senate, as they have just done in the House, the measure is doomed.

The action of the House Republicans was a matter of particular comment in Washington today, where it is believed to throw light on all manner of things, even the Presidential election of 1944.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference this noon hailed the final House vote as indicating a wholesome and healthy non-partisan attitude toward questions of liberal commercial policy and postwar cooperation in the international field.

The Hull agreements had come before the House three times previously, and so far, on three votes, Republican House members had given them an aggregate of only 10 votes, as against 326 votes opposed. That was the record down to yesterday. The Republicans had adopted a policy of unyielding opposition to the Hull agreements, and this was one of the fairly infrequent issues on which straight party lines had been drawn.

Letter from Spangler

All this ended yesterday. It is true Republicans repeatedly supported amendments to the measure which advocates called "crippling." But in the midst of the floor debate, a letter from Republican National Committee Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, addressed to Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, dated last February, saying that he believed the measure should not be upset in wartime, was read. Mr. Spangler said he had not expected the letter to be read, but it had considerable effect, just as Republican leaders were attacking the measure.

The result was shown in the final vote yesterday. Republicans voted for the Hull agreements on final passage almost three to one. Put in its contest, with the three previous votes, plus the vote yesterday, the change of course becomes dramatic:

The House vote on the Hull pacts:

	Democrats For	Democrats Agst	Republicans For	Republicans Agst	Result
'34 original act..	269	11	2	99	274-111
'37 renewal	278	11	3	81	285-101
'40 renewal	212	20	5	146	218-168
'43 renewal	194	11	146	52	342-65

Martin Votes for Bill

In the final vote, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts himself joined the Republican majority going over to the side of the treaties as a war measure.

Just before final House passage, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota tried to recommit the trade bill to prohibit any lowering of duties on competitive imports to a point that would cut the price below domestic cost of production. The motion lost on a 188-to-122 teller count.

Pleased with the outcome, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas congratulated the House on a "worthy" performance. "The members of the House, and particularly many of those of the minority, deserve credit for the nonpartisan manner in which they dealt with the bill," he said.

Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, influential Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, asked authority for Congress to terminate the act at any time by concurrent resolution. He argued that during emergencies, Congress must delegate much power to the Executive, but should be in a position to "recapture" these powers once the emergency passed. The Sumners amendment was defeated, 169 to 142.

Chicago Trade Board Votes To Add 3 Nonmembers

CHICAGO (AP)—In a precedent-shattering move, members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted to add three nonmembers, representing agriculture and the general public, to the exchange's board of directors.

The vote was taken after Philip R. O'Brien, president of the exchange, had requested it as a means of acquainting farmers "with the services the board is rendering them." It will mark the first time nonmembers have been directors.

While Mr. O'Brien would not announce the names of the men considered for the posts, grain traders speculated on the possibility the positions would be offered to Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau, and Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Record $29,463,687,198 Naval Bill Is Sent to House Foor

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A $29,463,687,198 naval appropriations measure—largest in history—was sent to the House floor today with a message that "the country may have every confidence in the achievement of an unconditional victory across both oceans if the home front continues to do its part."

The assurance came from the House Appropriations Committee as it made public a bulky transcript of testimony taken from the chiefs of the nation's sea-fighting forces, a report brimming with broad details of smash-the-enemy, invasion preparations.

There was grim acknowledgment in it from the Navy itself of the precedent-shattering size of the allocations for seawar for the fiscal year beginning July 1. From Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States fleet, came this assertion:

"War inevitably results in waste—waste of men and materials and money; that is one reason for our hatred of war. But we cannot afford to pussyfoot when it comes to appropriating money to carry on."

Needs Outlined

To Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, fell the assignment of outlining for the committee the Navy's over-all preparations in its struggle for sea supremacy and he produced these highlights:

1. "Fortunately, the initial plans and appropriations for our two ocean navy were made in the summer of 1940. Had we not had a potential nucleus to start with and had not appropriations been made for ships, the war might well have been lost ere this."

2. "Our battleships at the time of Pearl Harbor lacked the speed and flexibility necessary to become part of a present day task force. However, the modern battleship is a different story. In the few instances where they have had an opporutnity to prove themselves, they have shown that the day of the battleship is far from ended."

3. "The aircraft carrier has become the backbone of the fleet. Whether our strategy in the Pacific becomes a step-by-step reinvestment of the islands or a flank approach to Japan, we are going to need carriers and in quantity. The carrier, per se, is as vulnerable as it is necessary and attrition in this type is bound to be high."

4. "Attrition in merchant vessels is very high. Submarines are being built faster than they are being destroyed. Plans for offensive operations are limited by a critical shortage of these vessels (sub chasers) since it is essential that the maximum war-making power be delivered to the active theater of war."

5. "Since expansion of the escort building program must not interfere with construction of other combat types necessary to a balanced protection of sea routes, we will not be in a position to meet the minimum acceptable requirements as to escort craft before the end of the calendar year."

6. "The small boat program has assumed such large proportions that it has become a case of 'the tail wagging the dog.'"

7. "As far as naval shipbuilding is concerned, the country will reach its peak about July 1. The peak of naval repair work will not be reached for another year."

Admiral Horne emphasized the need for landing craft as "a prime requisite for amphibious operations, asserting that "since any United Nations' offensive must be initially predicated upon this type of warfare, their importance can readily be seen."

Admiral Horne expressed belief that "the naval battle as such—battleship against battleship, big fleet against big fleet—is out of the picture for the future," and declared that "missions in modern naval warfare are generally accomplished by task forces."

"In these," he said, "the cruiser plays an essential role. The ideal task force is one built around the aircraft carrier and, since the carrier is relatively inferior in armament, it is necessary that someone run interference for her.

Cruiser Important

"The cruiser is the ideal type for this from the standpoint of flexibility, speed and armament. The cruisers have played and are playing a continuingly important part in this war. Their importance, as with the carrier, is indicated by the high percentage of attrition and damage received."

In its report to Congress, the committee disclosed that it had cut the funds requested by the Navy by approximately $2,044,107,802, but said there had not been a single reduction in the allotments for ships, planes, guns, ammunition, or service personnel numbers.

Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, predicted that the loss of landing craft in establishing invasion bridgeheads "in some cases" would run well over 50 per cent.

Other items of interest revealed were: The Navy is acquiring auxiliary aircraft carriers — flying decks mounted on merchant ship hulls—in "considerable numbers" for use in transporting fighter aircraft and for convoy work. . . .

Destroyer escort vessels, 173 feet long, cost about half as much as a destroyer to build, but perform substantially the same duty as far as convoy work against submarines is concerned.

Navy court martial cases average less than one per cent a month . . . most of them come from sailors who outstay their leave . . . the average sentence runs about two weeks in the brig and loss of pay.

It costs about $27,000 to train each navy aviator . . . the average cost to keep a plane in the air is $29.02 per flying hour for shore based aircraft and $33.03 per flying hour afloat. That includes gasoline, oil and supplies.

The Navy needs $500,000 more to complete salvage operations of the U.S.S. Lafayette, once the proud French liner Normandie . . . still lying on her side in New York Harbor, it will take at least 15 months more to finish the job . . . total outlay to salvage and refit her was estimated at $20,000,000, about one fifth of what it would cost to reproduce her from hull to superstructure.

Maybe it's the unmentionables, but—it costs $200 to equip a Wave. Enlisted men get an outfit which costs the Navy $138.81 each.

The War Production Board's estimated 850 dollar-a-year men actually cost the Government about $3,600 a year each, the cost consisting largely of "per diem in lieu of subsistence."

Nelson Speaks

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Congress received from Donald M. Nelson, war production chief, a warning today that rationing of clothing and textiles in the United States "is imminent unless we can use the best brains of the industry and so utilize all the facilities as to get the most out of them."

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee on a deficiency bill reported today, Mr. Nelson said he believed clothing rationing could be avoided, but added:

"There are many who think that I am wrong."

The WPB textile division, Mr. Nelson told the committee, is doing everything in its power to avert rationing, which he said would be "one of the worst jobs we have ever had to tackle."

"We have even cut the fabrics out of women's hats in order to save fabric, because we are being asked today to supply fabrics and textiles of all kinds for lend-lease," he testified. "We have the proposition of taking care of all the dominions in the supply of textiles, and North Africa. The minute we get into a territory like that, the deficit of textiles floats in on us. The people have to be clothed."

While rationing of clothing has been resorted to in all European countries," Mr. Nelson said, "we are trying to avoid it."

"I think it would be a terrible thing," he added.

Sloan Says Free Enterprise Way To Postwar Prosperity

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, told members of the Flint Chamber of Commerce here that the postwar era holds a period of unparalleled prosperity if free enterprise is given opportunity to assert itself.

The General Motors chief visualized the postwar future as divided into three parts:

1. A period of uncertainty immediately after the war that will be shortened if the Government clearly defines its policies toward industry and permits reconversion to begin at once.

2. A period of intense industrial activity. "It will not be a matter of how much we can sell, but how much we can produce," Mr. Sloan said. He pointed to great shortages that are being built up, the vast amount of money that is being saved by individuals and the complete liquidation of installment buying as a result of the war.

3. A second period of uncertainty that can be alleviated if a sound foundation for the success of free enterprise is established and the government reverses its policy of the 1930's toward industry and free enterprise.

Mr. Sloan said much would depend upon the policy concerning Government-financed factories which have doubled production capacity for General Motors. Employment, he said, will be the greatest postwar economic problem. "We must assure jobs for all that want them and that task belongs to all of us, large employer or small," he said.

He said the Government must exercise certain economic controls after the war until industry can step forward, or inflation would come with the peace.

Stocks, Bonds on Exchange Gain in Value in April

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1236 stock issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange as of April 30 having an aggregate of 1,468,918,529 shares, total market value of $46,192,361,639 and average price of $31.45.

This compared with 1,239 issues listed March 31 having an aggregate of 1,469,456,426 shares, market value of $45,845,738,377 and average price of $31.20. A year ago 1,241 issues were listed having an aggregate of 1,469,204,098 shares, market value of $31,449,206,904 and average price of $21.41.

There were 1,129 bond issues listed on April 30 with a par value of $72,811,509,943 and a market value of $71,857,596,488. The average price was $98.69. A month earlier there were 1,133 issues listed with a par value of $72,856,093,356 and a market value of $71,575,183,604. The average price was $98.24.

Engineering Awards Up in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week amounted to $91,019,000, compared with $72,237,000 last week and $229,877,000 in the like period of 1942, the Engineering News-Record reported.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Air Inv war	⅛	3-32	⅛
1500	Airc Access (¼e)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	105½	105½	105½
100	Alliance Inv	1½	1½	1½
200	Alum Ltd (h6a)	111½	111½	111½
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	118	118	118
450	Alum CoAmpf (6)	111½	110⅞	110⅞
40	Am Book	31	31	31
100	Am Box Board (¼e)	8	8	8
400	Am Capital B	½	½	½
500	Am Cen Mfg	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Am C P & L A	32	32	32
800	Am Cit P&LB	2½	2½	2½
400	Am Cyan B	39	38⅝	39
4100	Am & Fgn P war	2½	1⅞	2½
160	Am Gas & El	25¾	25½	25½
125	AmGas& El pf (4¾)	106½	106	106
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34½	34½	34½
600	Am Light&T (1.20)	16	16	16
25	Am Mfg	37	37	37
4900	Am Maracaibo	½	¾	¾
27600	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	95	95	95
2000	Am Superpow pf	14	13¼	13½
200	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4¼	4¼
800	Anch Post F (.15g)	4⅛	4	4
100	Apex Elec Mfg	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
60	Appal El Po pf (4½)	105½	105⅜	105⅜
500	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Ark N Gas pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	8	8	8
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Asso Laund	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¾	5½	5½
75	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	37½	37½	37½
5400	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Atlas Plyw (.60g)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
100	Automat Prod (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	7½	7½	7½
110	Axton-Fish A	80¾	80¾	80¾
3500	Babcock & Wl (¼g)	22½	21½	21½
250	Baldw Locolpf (2.10)	36¼	36	36
2800	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5½	5¾
1700	Barium Sta Stl	2⅝	2½	2½
600	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5½	5½
1600	BeechAirc (1e)	13⅞	12¾	13
200	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3¾	3¾
6100	Berk & Gay Furn	½	¾	½
150	Bickfords (1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
100	Birds S Pdy (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1200	Blue Ridge	2¾	2¼	2¼
150	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42	42	42
300	Blumenthal (S)	13⅛	13	13
100	Bohack (HC)	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf (2k)	78½	78½	78½
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	26¾	26¾	26¾
500	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1½	1½	1½
2500	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	19⅜	19	19⅜
300	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅝	10½	10½
400	Brewst Aero	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
1000	Bridgpt Mach	5	4⅝	4⅞
100	Brill A	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Brill pf	72	68	68
100	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
300	Brown-F Dist	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
300	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bruce (E L) (¼g)	16	16	16
400	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
4000	Buf N&EP pf	16⅜	15⅜	16
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	89	89	89
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	13	12½	12⅞
300	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cab El Prod vtc	1	1	1
300	Cal El Pow	5½	5½	5½
600	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Can Marconi (.04g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
400	Carrier Corp	12⅞	12½	12½
1500	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
4100	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	90½	90½	90½
500	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
100	Chamb MWSt (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
250	Childs pf	19½	18¾	19½
8600	Cities Service	13½	12¼	12½
450	Cit Svc pf	85	83¼	84
100	Cit Svc pf B	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20	CitSvcP&L$6pf (6)	84	84	84
300	City&SubHom (.60)	7	7	7
200	CityAutoStpg (.60)	8⅛	8	8
50	Clark Control (1g)	17	17	17
1000	ClaudeNeonLts	⅞	¾	¾
25	CleveElIllum (½g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
300	Cleve Tract (¾g)	11⅝	11½	11½
1100	Colon Develop	5¼	4¾	4¾
500	Colonial Airl	6¼	6	6⅛
100	Colts PF Arm (¾g)	48½	48¼	48¼
420	Colum G&E pf (5)	42⅝	41¾	42⅝
6500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Comm P Svc (1.60)	19¼	19	19
100	Conns Gas&Coke	¾	¾	¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61½	61½	61½
100	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	39¼	39¼	39¼
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Cont RollerStl (½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12½	12½	12½
50	Copper Range (⅛g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Corroon & Rey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Cosden Petro	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
50	Cosden Petro pf	21	21	21
1800	Creole Pet	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
100	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
1300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
7500	Cub Atl Sug (2½e)	18½	17⅝	18⅛
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
200	Dejay Stores (g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Det Gray Ir	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Det Mich Stove	3¾	3½	3½
200	Det Stl Prod (¼g)	19¼	19	19
300	Domin Stl & Coal	8⅛	8	8⅛
150	Driver-Har (2.40)	29	28½	28½
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
500	East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	East G & F6pf	34	34	34
25	East G&Fprpf	56	56	56
300	East Sta Corp	1	1	1
100	East Sta pf A	22¼	21¼	21¼
75	East Sta pf B	22¼	21	21
34900	El Bond & Sh	8½	7⅞	8
800	El Bond & Sh pf	68	67	67¼
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	63	62	62
350	El P&L 2pfA	25	24	24
600	El P&L war	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Electrographic	7	7	7
1900	Emerson Elec	8¾	8¼	8¼
6100	Equity Corp	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
200	Esquire Inc	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Eversharp Inc	15½	15½	15½
100	Fairchild Av	9½	9½	9½
700	Fairchild En & Air	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	Fedders Mfg	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
75	Fla P&L $7 pf	92	91½	92
300	Ford M Can A	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
600	Ford Mot Ltd	5⅜	5¼	5¼
25	Fuller 4 pf	59	59	59
100	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Gen Finan pf A (½)	8	7¾	8
300	Gen Firepf (¼g)	15	14¾	14¾
10	Gen Out Adv pf (5)	73½	73½	73½
10	Gen Pub S pf	58½	58½	58½
900	Gen Share	2	2	2
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	72¼	72¼	72¼
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	17	16¾	16⅞
50	GodchauxSugA (2g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
6500	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Gray Mfg	6½	6½	6½
25	GtAl&P nv (2¼g)	80¼	80¼	80¼
250	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	31	30	30¾
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Gulf Oil (1)	47½	47¼	47¼
10	GulfStUt5½spf (5½)	106¼	106¼	106¼
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	HarvardBrew (.05g)	1¾	1½	1¾
1300	Hecla Min (½g)	7½	7⅜	7½
150	Helena Rubin (½g)	11¼	10¾	10¾
400	Heyden Chem (.20g)	21½	21¼	21¼
1100	Humble Oil (¾g)	74	72½	72½
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4½	4½	4½
1000	Huyler's	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
50	Huyler's pf (1k)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Hydro El Sec	2½	2½	2½
400	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	6	6	6
1000	Ill Iowa Pow	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8	7⅞	8
200	Ill Iowa Pw pf (1¼k)	36	36	36
250	Ill Zinc (.65g)	14⅞	14½	14½
700	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¾	11½	11¾
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	26½	26½	26½
60	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	101¾	101¾	101¾
200	Indus Finan vtc	1⅜	1¼	1¼
700	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	14¼	14	14
900	Int Hyd-El pf	9½	9	9¼
900	Int Indust	4⅛	4	4
200	Int Petrol (1)	16	16	16
100	Int Prod (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Int S Raz B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Int Util B	½	½	½
100	Inters2Pw Del pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
1800	Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400	Jacobs (F.L.)	4¾	4½	4½
500	Jeannette Gla	2	1⅞	2
10	Jer CP&L 6pf (6)	85	85	85
1500	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
900	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	½	⅜	½
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	97¾	97¾	97¾
200	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lane-Wells (¼g)	11	11	11
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜
4700	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	⅝	⅝
500	Line Material (¼e)	10	10	10
100	Lit Bros	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1600	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¼	9	9
2100	Long Is Ltg	1¾	1½	1⅝
50	Long IsL pf	38½	38½	38½
175	Long IsL pf B	34½	34	34
700	Loudon Pack	6½	6½	6½
500	LouisL&E (.10g)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
600	Manati Sug war	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Mangel Strs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
300	McCord Rad B	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Mead John (3a)	140½	138	140½
100	Memph NGas (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
400	Merritt-C&S	7⅜	7¼	7¼
300	Mich Bumper	⅛	½	½
1700	Michigan Sug	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Mich Sug pf	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Micromat Hone .20e	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Mid St P Avtc	6⅛	6	6
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	MidlStl n-cum (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Midvale	32½	32½	32½
500	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Midwest Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Molybdenum (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	MonarchMT (1½g)	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
3400	Monogram Pict	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
800	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Mount Prod (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	12⅝	12¾	12¾
50	MuskegPRing (.45g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3400	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Nat Cit yLines (1)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Nat Cont (1)	12¼	12	12
4300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11	11
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
50	Nat Stl Car (2a)	44	44	44
600	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
100	Nat Trans (½g)	13½	13½	13½
900	Nat Tun & Mines	3	3	3
800	Nat Un Rad	4¼	4	4
100	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	43¼	43	43
10	New Eng T&T 1½g	105½	105½	105½
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
500	N J Zinc 1½g	62	61½	61½
300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3	3	3
450	NY&HonRos (½g)	23	23	23
50	NY Wat Svc pf	55	55	55
135	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3⅛	3⅜
500	Niag Hud 1 pf	70¾	70	70¾
1100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Niag Hud B war	½	½	½
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	98½	98	98½
1700	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11¼	10⅞	11
5300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Nor Am L & P pf	65	64	64
1400	Nor Sta Pw A	7⅛	6¾	6¾
500	Nor Am Ut Sec	1⅜	1	1¼
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	26¾	26¾	26¾
600	Ogden Corp	4⅛	4	4⅛
500	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19	18	18
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	51½	51½	51½
10	Okla NG cv pf (5½)	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	Omar Inc (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107	107	107
20	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	91¼	91¼	91¼
1000	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
3200	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	5¾	5¾
300	Prkrsbrg R¾R (½g)	18	17½	17½
1200	Pa-Cent Airl	15½	14⅞	15
400	Pa Gas&El A	1	1	1
40	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	95	94	94
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	59½	59⅜	59⅜
75	Pepperell (10)	114½	113¾	114½
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1000	Phoenix Sec	19⅜	18¾	18⅞
1400	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
370	Pitts&Lawe E (2½g)	58⅜	57¾	58⅜
50	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
13100	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1¼	1	1
400	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94⅞	93½	93½
700	Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Pratt&Lam (.40g)	24½	24	24
1300	Premier Gld (h.06)	½	¾	½
200	Pressed Met (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Prov Gas (.10g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1900	St Regis Pap	3⅝	3½	3⅝
25	StRegisPap pf (3½k)	133	133	133
200	Salt Dome Oil	6	6	6
25	Sanford Mills (2e)	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Savoy Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Schiff Co (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1400	Schulte (AD)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
75	Schulte (DA) pf	36	35⅜	35⅜
200	Schovill Mfg (½g)	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
60	Scran-SBW pf	56½	54	54
600	Scullin Stl (1g)	13½	13	13
100	Sec Corp Gen	2¼	2¼	2¼
5600	Segal Lock & H	½	½	½
100	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6600	Selected Indus	1½	1¼	1¼
300	Selected Ind cv	8⅜	8¼	8¼
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	66	66	66
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	65	65	65
500	Sentry S Con	½	½	½
200	SerrickCorpB (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Shaw W&P (h.30)	16⅛	16	16
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	87½	87½	87½
100	Simplicity Pat	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Solar Airc (.20e)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2100	Sonotone (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
75	PugSdP&L5pf	110½	110¼	110½
700	Pug SdP&L $6 pf	64	62	62½
6200	RKO opt war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
1900	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
3200	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
2200	Republic Avia (¼g)	5	4⅝	4¾
400	Rheem Mfg (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Rice StixDGds (½g)	9¼	9	9
200	Richmond Rad (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
2600	RioGrandeVal G vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
70	Roch G&E pf D (6)	99	98⅝	98¾
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3	3	3
100	Root Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Royal Type (16g)	60½	60½	60½
100	Russeks F Ave (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Ryerson&Haynes	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Soss Mfg	4⅛	4	4
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
10	So Cal Fd pf (1½g)	42	42	42
700	SoCEdBpf (1½)	31	30⅞	30⅞
700	So Phosphate (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Southl Royal (.40)	10	10	10
200	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
200	Stand Dredg (.20e)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
300	St Oil Ky (1)	16½	16⅜	16⅜
7900	St Pow & Lt	½	½	½
50	St Pow & L pf	40	40	40
100	Stand Prod	9	9	9
1200	Stand Sil-Lead	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Stand Tube B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1200	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1	1
100	Sterl Al Prod	9	9	9
200	Sterl Brew (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Stetson (JB)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	17⅞	17	17
200	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	10¾	10¾	10¾
4100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Taggart	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21½	21½
900	Technicolor	12½	12⅛	12¼
100	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	5	5	5
400	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6½	6¼	6¼
200	Tishman Realty	1½	1½	1½
200	Tob Prod Exp	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Tob Sec Ltd D (.015g)	2	2	2
120	Todd Shpyds (½g)	60½	60	60
100	Tonopah Min (.05g)	½	½	½
800	Trans Lux	3	2⅞	3
300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	12½	12¼	12½
200	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200	Tubize Chat	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
200	Tubize Chat A (3g)	61	60	60
700	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
500	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3⅛	3	3
700	Ulen Realiz	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	3¾	3¾
1500	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	13¾	12⅝	13¼
12600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
10100	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
14400	Unit Gas	3¼	2¾	2⅞
200	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	119½	119½	119½
100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Unit Lt&Pow B	⅝	⅝	⅝
1500	Unit Lt&P pf	40	39⅝	39⅝
100	Unit Prof Sh	⅛	⅛	⅛
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70	70	70
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
100	Unit Spclties	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	US&ISec pf (1k)	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
900	U S Foil B	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	U S Lines pf (.70)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1000	U S Radiator	3	3	3
900	U S Rub Recl	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2000	United Stores	½	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
700	Univ Corp vtc	17½	16½	16½
400	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	59½	59	59
500	Utility Equit	2	1¾	1¾
1700	Valspar Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
300	Venezuel Pet	6¾	6⅝	6¾
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	65½	65½	65½
100	Waco Airc (.30e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Walker Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	West Va C&C (½e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
600	West Air Lines	9¼	8⅞	9
60	West Md 1 pf (7e)	90	90	90
25	W'morel'd Coal (1g)	25	25	25
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Wright Harg (h.40)	3¼	3⅛	3¼

Total stock sales today (estimated), 460,000; year ago, 46,525.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
4	Am P & L 6s 2016	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	As Elec 4½s 53	65¼	65	65
18	As G & E 5s 50	22¾	22¼	22¼
22	As G & E 5s 68	23	22	22⅝
10	As G & E 4½s 49	22¼	22	22
2	As T&T 5½s 55 A	81¼	81	81¼
14	Baldw L 6s 50	120	115¼	115¼
5	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	115	114¾	114¾
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102¼	102¼	102¼
21	Can Nor P 5s 53	98	97¾	98
17	Cen St Ell 5½s 54	38	36½	36½
31	Cen St El 5s 48	38	36½	36½
19	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55½	55	55
1	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	103½	103½	103½
5	Cities Ser 5s 50	92⅛	92	92
5	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	95¼	95	95
12	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	92¾	92½	92½
31	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	92½	92	92
16	East G&F 4s 56 A	88	87⅝	88
36	Elec P&L 5s 2030	96½	95¾	95¾
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	Gobel(A)4½s41	77¼	77¼	77¼
3	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105¼	105	105
3	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	85¼	85	85¼
2	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
5	Int P Sec 7s 52 F	29	29	29
5	Int P Sec 7s 52G xe	27	27	27
1	Int PSec6½s55C vc	28	28	28
12	Inters Pow 6s 52	50⅝	50¼	50½
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	82⅞	82½	82½
5	It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	27	26¼	27
1	JerCenP&L 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	109½	109½	109½
2	Midland Val 5s '43	60½	60½	60½
11	Minn P&L 4½s '78	105¾	105⅝	105¾
13	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	106⅝	106½	106½
3	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	116¼	116¼	116¼
5	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	100	100	100
11	N Eng G&E 5s '50	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
3	N Eng G&E 5s '48	62	62	62
3	N Eng G&E 5s '47	62½	62	62
4	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	93	93	93
9	N Eng Pow 5s '48	91½	91½	91½
1	Nor Con Ut5½s48A	81½	81½	81½
4	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Ogden Gas 5s 45	106	106	106
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Okla NatGas3¼s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Pac P&L 5s 55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pen Wat & P 3¼s 64	109	109	109
3	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	99	99	99
1	Pw CorCan 4½s59B	89½	89½	89½
1	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105½	105½	105½
2	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Safe Har W 4½s 79	109½	109½	109½
1	Scullin St 3s 51	91	91	91
15	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¼	103¼	103
1	South Car Pw 5s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	S'wes P&L 6s 2022A	104	103½	104
17	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79	79	79
17	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	79¼	79	79
12	Stand G&E 6s 51	79⅝	79½	79⅝
17	Stand G&E 6s 57	79	78¾	79
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	79	79	79
12	Stand P&L 6s 57	79	78¾	79
1	Tex El S 5s 60	108	108	108
10	Tex P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
2	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	98½	98½	98½
13	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	87½	87⅜	87½
4	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112	112	112
21	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100⅛	100	100⅛
4	Utah P&L 4½s 44	97½	97½	97½
21	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	21	20½	20½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Danish Con 5s 53	48	48	48
4	Lima Peru 6½s 58	20	20	20
2	Maranhao Braz 7s 58	33	33	33
6	Medellin Col 7s 51	24¾	24¼	24¼
195	Russian 6½s 1919	9½	8⅝	8¾
52	Russ 5½s 1921	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
1	Stinnes 4s 46 2d st	19	19	19

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Status of Patents as Private Property Weakened in Courts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Second of two articles)

NEW YORK—In yesterday's story it was shown that the workings of the patent system in the United States have been narrowed and its principles jeopardised by a number of recent developments, including particularly the policy of the Alien Property Custodian, now in control of the largest and finest block of patents in the country.

Last week the American Bar Association distributed to its members a "Report of Special Committee on Custody and Management of Alien Property," which goes at length into the APC's handling of "Patents at Work." It discusses "The Historical Policy of Non-Confiscation of Enemy Private Property." It quotes Alex Hamilton, Chief Justice Marshall, John Bassett Moore, Charles E. Hughes, Cordell Hull, and the Supreme Court (as of 1937). The Court in 1937 said ". . . Legislative history and terms of measures passed in relation to alien enemy property clearly disclose that from the beginning Congress intended after the war justly to deal with former owners and, by restitution or compensation in whole or part, to ameliorate hardships falling upon them as a result of the seizure of their property . . ." The ABA brochure recommends that users of these foreign patents be required to pay a reasonable royalty and that patents and applications of nationals of enemy-occupied countries (like Holland, Belgium, etc.) have a hearing before their patents are nationalized.

Gist of the matter is that patents are politically the weakest form of private property. Therefore they get the roughest treatment. In the nineteenth century, when private property was superior to the state, being at war with a country was not considered as being at war with its citizens; and civilized countries, though they took over enemy nationals' property in the stress of war, gave it back afterward—at least in theory. The theory is fading, and first effect of the fading is on patents.

The new theory is that official prerogatives are superior to the State, and final twentieth-century legal dogma is likely to crystallize with the same preferred international position for official preprogatives as the nineteenth century gave to private property rights—if present trends continue.

Patents Value Weakened

Perhaps the nationalization of foreign patents by the Alien Property Custodian is a symbol rather than an aggravation of the political vulnerability of the patent system.

However, as was pointed out in yesterday's article, recent Supreme Court decisions have decidedly weakened the value of patents. Major recent weakening comes from the recent Cuneo or "flash of genius" decision. The Court decided that a patent must involve a "flash of genius." That is a very narrow definition. The courts have already for some years been getting the habit of throwing out patents right and left. It has come to be said that "you can get a patent on any old thing from the Patent Office, but you can't get the courts to sustain a patent on anything."

But if the courts have been tough in recent years in passing on patents, they are now becoming twice as tough since the "flash of genius" decision of the top court.

To verge on the facetious, it is now dangerous to trust any patent to litigation except one that glistens with genius like the sword in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Duller stuff the courts throw out. It is easier for a camel to go through the gate called the Needle's Eye than for a patent today to be sustained in any court whose presiding judge makes a close study of Supreme Court decisions and believes he should follow them.

As if this were not enough for the patent owner, court decisions threaten to trip him in another hazard. There has been a longstanding "quarrel" between the patent law and the anti-trust law, because patents are property, and they have been abused, as in the Univis lens case, to avoid the Sherman Act. But the Sherman Act has some sharp teeth in the form of criminal liabilities. It now appears that if a patent owner presumes to try to enforce his patent, and it turns out that the Court will not sustain the patent, he becomes automatically—and retroactively—liable to criminal indictment under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This Arabian Nights possibility has been opened up by recent Court decisions.

Report Awaited

For almost a year now the patent bar has been eagerly waiting for the final report of the National Patents Planning Commission. This report is now expected to be submitted to the President in a few weeks, though of course the President may not make it immediately public.

The commission was set up in December, 1941, and consists of Charles F. Kettering, Owen D. Young, Chester C. Davis, Edward F. McGrady, and Francis P. Gaines."

Its purpose was "to conduct a comprehensive survey and study of the American patent system, and consider whether the system now provides the maximum service in stimulating the inventive genius of our people in evolving inventions and in furthering their prompt utilization for the public good."

While the committee has been deliberating, suggestions and actions by the patent bar for the reform of the law have been held in abeyance. The Bone ("Holding Hands With Hitler") Committee hearings in the Senate Caucus Room last year were not a serious approach to the matter, neither the patent bar nor the Patent Commission being called. The patent bar itself has been slow anyway in realizing the need for reform, in agreeing on reforms, or in presenting a case to the public for retention of the good parts of the system. At least one ambitious plan for a public relations program miscarried last year. And since then things have been waiting on the report of the Kettering Commission. It is expected to be a good report. The patent bar considers the Commission as a body of capable and responsible men.

Since no major patent cases are now before the Supreme Court, the next major news item in patents will probably, therefore, be the report of this commission.

What Happened to Potatoes? No Simple Answer but Supplies Expected Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—There is no simple answer to the question, "what happened to potatoes?" but to the companion query, "when do we get some?" comes a comforting reply—pretty soon.

Increased supplies are expected within two weeks in eastern markets where there has been only a fraction of the usual potato trading in recent weeks. Several southern shipping points report peak loadings expected between May 15 and May 25. Louisiana has around 3,000 cars to ship in the next few weeks and Alabama expects to move between 6,000 and 8,000 cars.

South Carolina will start harvesting a fair crop shortly, and this will be followed by the North Carolina crop which was seriously damaged by early April frost, but which has made good recovery since.

Market experts here attribute the shortage to a number of factors. The armed forces recently took practically all of the remaining supplies of Idaho and old crop Maine potatoes. Civilian consumption had been unusually heavy due to increased purchasing power and the rationing of other food items. And then the expected shipments from the South of new crop potatoes were delayed by cold weather.

Larger than normal acreages have been planted in New Jersey and Long Island. But in common with the entire Atlantic coast, these crops are now expected to mature two weeks later than normal.

During the past week small shipments have been received from California, Florida and Louisiana. The California acreage this year is expected to exceed the 3,000 carloads shipped last year.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.43⅜	1.42½	1.42⅞	1.43⅛
Minneapolis		1.36½	1.35⅞	1.35⅞	1.36¾
Kansas City		1.33½	1.33½	1.33½	1.33⅞
Winnipeg		.98⅛	.97½	.97½	.97⅞
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.41¾	1.40⅞	1.41	1.41¾
Minneapolis		1.35⅞	1.35¼	1.35¼	1.36⅛
Kansas City		1.34⅜	1.34	1.34⅜	1.34⅝
Winnipeg		.98⅞	.98⅛	.98⅛	.98⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.42	1.41⅛	1.41⅝	1.42
Minneapolis		1.35⅝	1.35⅛	1.35¼	1.36
Kansas City		1.35¼	1.34⅞	1.35⅛	1.35¼
May Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.05B	1.05B
Kansas City		.....	.....	1.02B	1.02B
May Oats					
Chicago		.61⅛	.60½	.61⅛	.60⅝
Minneapolis		.....	.....	.....	.56⅝
Winnipeg		.....	.....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
May	.85¼	.85¾	.85⅛	.85⅝	.85⅞
July	.87¾	.88	.87⅛	.87¾	.88
Sept.	.89¾	.89⅞	.89⅛	.89¾	.89⅞
Dec.	.92¼	.92½	.91⅞	.92¼	.92½

Wool

Grease					
May	..	..	..	102.0n	102.0
July				102.0n	102.0
October	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0n	97.0
December	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.0b	97.0
Tops					
May	..	..	..	130.0b	131.5
July	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.2b	128.2
October	125.8	126.0	125.8	126.0b	125.0
December	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.0t	122.5
March	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5b	119.4

Cotton

May	20.19	20.30	20.11	20.20	20.14
July	19.89	19.90	19.76	19.76	19.89
October	19.67	19.68	19.52	19.52	19.67
December	19.52	19.53	19.35	19.35	19.53
March	19.43	19.45	19.29	19.29	19.45

Spot 21.73

Black Pepper

Closing Prices May, July, September 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs					
†October	....	42.25	42.25	42.25	42.25

†No. 2 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¾	6¾
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	26¾	28¾
American Manufacturing	36½	39½
American Manufac 5 pf	84¾	..
American Wringer Co	5⅝	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	27¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	71¾	..
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	48¼	51
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	36½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅝	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23⅞	25⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	
Boston Wharf Company	17⅝	19½
*Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38¼	40¾
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	29¼	31¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅛	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	40	43
Cornell Dubilier	13⅜	14⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24½	26¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	67½	70½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17⅝	19
Eastern Corporation	7⅞	8⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅛	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	44¾
Fruit of the Loom	22⅛	24
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅛	15½
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞au	10
Goodall Worsted Company	31	34
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅛
Graon & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Uorthern Paper Co	29¾	31¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	55¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	11⅝	12⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	13	14⅛
Heydwood-Wakefield Conf B	16⅜	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅝	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	33¼	35¼
International2Machine Tool	6⅞	7¾
Keith George E Co	26¾	
Kendall Company	9⅛	10⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	31¾	33¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅛	21⅞
Lincoln Stoares 7	107	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	52¾	55½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	99½	103½
Marathon Paper Mills	39¼	42¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56¼	59½
Merck & Co	36¼	38½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	42¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅞	6½
Neshawena Mills	17¾	19¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53¼	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34⅜	36⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68¼	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅞	28
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	9⅞	11¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	61¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	
Nicholson File Company	33	35½
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	11⅛	12½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	35¾	38¾
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	108½	113
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	51⅛	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	79¾	..
Quisset Mill	46¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26½	28½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26⅝	28⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	46¼	
Sanford Mills	31¼	34
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	57¼	60¼
Tampax Inc	4½	5¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	14¼	15⅜
U S Envelope Company	54¾	58½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111½	116½
Waltham Watch Co p pf	40¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	26¼	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	34¼	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅛	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42¼	45
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14⅛

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¼	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	103¼	104¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98¾	100¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105¼	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	109¼

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104¾	108¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¼	91¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¾	102¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	78¾	81¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¼	105¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	90¾	94
General Water G & E $3 pf	36¾	39¼
Houston Ltg & Power		
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	106¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	92¾	96¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99½	103½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅞	11⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co (com.)	28¼	30½
No States Power Del 5 pf	109¾	113¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	55¾	58¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	59¾	62¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	90¼	93¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	93¾	96¾
Public Service Ind	15⅜	16⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98	101
Public Service Okla 5 pf	[illegible]	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	97¼	101¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11⅛	12⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅛	17⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	
Tampa Electric Co	21	23
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	97¾	101¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅝	14¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	19⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	28	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104	109
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114	119
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86¼	..
Conn Light & Power	34¾	37¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	20⅜	22½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	20⅛	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	33¼	36
Green Mountain Power pf	55¾	59¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	11⅜	12¾
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	33¾	36½
Lynn Gas & Electric	68¾	72¼
Mass Power & Light †	13⅞	15⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	29⅛	31½
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58⅞
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅝	14⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	44¼	46¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	68¾	72¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	66¾	70½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	14⅝	17⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	15⅜	16⅞
Newport Electric	16⅞	18½
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
RR I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	6½	7⅜
Springfield Gas Light	15¼	16⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	353	363
Bankers Trust (1.40)	44¾	46¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	77	81
Central Hanover Bank & Trust	94½	97¼
Chase National (1.40)	32⅝	33⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	43¾	45¾
Commercial (8)	189	197
Continental Bank & Trust	15⅝	16⅞
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust	43⅛	44⅞
Empire Trust (3)	58	61
First National (80)	1415	1445
Guaranty Trust (12)	287	292
Irving Trust (.80)	12⅞	13⅞
Kings County (80)	1300	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	27¾	30¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	[illegible]	44½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53¼	55¼
National City (1)	30⅛	31⅞
New York Trust (3½)	79¾	82¾
Public (1½)	31	32½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¼
United States (60a)	1135	1175

(a)—Also extra or Extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	
First National (2)	45¾	48¼
Merchants National (12)	325	345
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	43	49½
National Shawmut (1)	21¾	23½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	240	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅞	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40	42
Continental Illinois (4)	94	98
First National Chicago (10)	324	332
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	55¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	32⅜	33⅞
Agricultural (3a)	70½	73½
American Alliance (1a)	22⅜	23⅞
American Casualty Co	10⅛	11¼
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅝	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (1g)	53¾	56¼
American Reserve	14⅞	15⅞
American Surety (2½)	55¾	57¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	85	88
Boston (16a)	592	612
Camden Fire (1)	20⅞	22⅜
City of New York (½g)	17	18⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	31	33
Continenental Casualty (1.20a)	36½	38½
Federal (1.40)	40¼	42¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64¾	66¾
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	76½	79½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¼	28¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¼	50¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17⅞	19⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅝	9⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅝	30⅛
Hanover (1.20)	25⅛	26⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	91	94
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅜	30⅛
Homestead	15⅝	17⅛
Insurance Co No America (2½)	76¾	78¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅝	9⅝
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6⅞	7⅞
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45K	49¼
National Fire (2)	59½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
National Union (3a)	174	179
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	25⅝	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	31⅛	33⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15⅛	16⅝
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅞
Northeast Insurance	4⅝	5⅜
Northern (3a)	98¾	102¾
Pacific Fire (5)	101½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	44	46
Peerless Casualty Company	10⅝	12¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	87½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅝	36⅝
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	5½	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25⅞	27⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23⅝	24⅞
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	275	285
Seaboard Surety (½g)	48¾	50¾
Security (1.40)	39⅝	41⅝
Springfield (4½a)	121½	124½
Standard Accident	63¾	67½
Travelers (16)	470	480
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	31⅜	32⅞
United States Fire (2)	50¼	52¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	75½	79½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	32⅝

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.12	3.42
Amerex Holding	20.625	22.125
American Business Shares	3.20	3.50
Axe Houghton Fund	13.06	14.04
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.82	103.98
Boston Fund	15.97	17.17
Broad Street Investing	25.60	27.68
Bullock Fund	14.27	15.64
Canadian Invest Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	26.90	28.93
Christiana Securities Co	2350.00	2450.00
Commodity Corp	8.71	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.21	20.63
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.51	12.36
Equitable Invest Corp	28.72	30.88
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.875	34.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.16	18.48
Fund Investors Inc	20.47	22.43
General Capital	30.81	33.13
General Investors Trust	4.88	5.25
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.13	20.57
Institutional Sec: Bank Gp	.79	.87
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.10	1.21
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1		33.08
B-2		27.94
B-3		19.30
B-4		10.15
K-1		16.71
S-1		35.69
S-2		13.65
S-3		10.52
S-4		4.69
K-2		19.05
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.40	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.90	..
Maryland Fund	4.10	4.70
Mass Invest Tr	20.13	21.65
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.83	10.57
Mutual Invest	10.75	11.75
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.37
New England Fund	12.02	12.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.50	18.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	12.99	13.97
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	10.875	12.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.54	3.89
Scudder Stevens & Clark	86.88	88.64
Spencer Trask Fund	14.03	14.03
State Street Invest	75.47	81.10
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	15.86	17.45

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.64	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.73	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.25	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.57	5.46
Nation Wide Sec	[illegible]	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	[illegible]	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.17	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	14.75	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.60	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	1.875	2.25
First Boston Corp	15.125	16.50

*Ex-dividend; †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.; ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10⅞	12
N E Airlines	7⅝	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7⅛

Chain Store Sales

	1943	1942	% Gain
Grant (W. T.) Company			
April	$13,823,961	$12,357,861	11.8
Four months	45,608,139	40,227,551	13.4
Kresge (S. S.) Company			
April	$17,195,832	$15,451,864	11.3
Four months	59,307,852	54,747,050	8.3
Kress (S. H.) & Co.			
April	$10,012,578	$8,640,182	15.9
Four months	36,549,064	31,619,492	15.3
Newberry (J. J.) Company			
April	$7,242,198	$5,666,860	27.8
Four months	24,597,859	19,339,884	25.9
Walgreen Company			
April	$9,106,072	$7,519,852	21.1
Four months	35,322,081	29,785,543	18.6

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 William Street Pittsfield
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JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

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Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Portrait Parties Prove Popular With Service Men in New York

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, from Maine to Manitoba and from New Jersey to New Zealand, there are over 600 wives, mothers and sweethearts deeply grateful to two New York women, Mrs. Lois Shaw and Mrs. Jeanne Duplaix, whom they know only by an exchange of letters. For because of them, each of the 600 women has been sent, without cost, a handsome framed or matted portrait of the loved one who is now "somewhere" in the service.

Mrs. Shaw, the President, and Mrs. Duplaix, the Director, of Portraits, Inc., make it their business, professionally, to bring artists and clients together. When war came, they decided to enlist the co-operation of artist friends in a similar plan for the benefit of service men. So, about 40 bluejackets and soldiers a week have been sitting for portraits in oil, crayon, charcoal or pastel by such distinguished artists and illustrators as Greta Matson, John Koch, Jean Spencer, James Montgomery Flagg, Wallace Morgan, Frank Godwin, Joseph Cummings Chase, Antoinette Schulte, Ray Prohaska and Willard Fairchild.

Portrait Parties

Every Saturday night at the Park Avenue galleries of Portraits, Inc., 12 of these celebrated volunteers, men and women whose names are "tops" in the world of American art, arrive with drawing boards, pencils, easels and paints.

Through their morale officers stationed on each pier, men newly-arrived in port are given invitations to attend. USO hostesses tell other service men and so do their delighted buddies.

Nearly every type of United Nations uniform is now seen at Portraits' "Saturday Nights," and the men, if they could talk freely, could tell tales that would outdistance those of Marco Polo and Gulliver for sheer adventure.

Pictures of these men have gone to every state in the Union with the exception of New Mexico, from which no one so far has appeared at "Portraits." Many a picture, too, has gone across the seas.

Rapidly accumulating at the galleries now are thick scrapbooks filled with photographic copies of all sketches. Records are kept of where each has been sent, and a short dossier of the sitter.

Posing is a pretty serious affair to most of the men, an occasion they feel calls for extreme dignity. Often it requires a bit of joking by the artist before his embarrassed sitter will relax and pose naturally. To men in aviation divisions, Frank Godwin, who was an overseas flier himself in the last war, likes to talk about airplanes until, sketch finished, he can say, "O. K., ease up, now, buddy."

Artists of World War I

The men are always delighted, too, to find that Wallace Morgan also speaks their language. One of eight commissioned Army officers sent overseas by the United States Government in the first world war to make a pictorial history of American front lines, Mr. Morgan knows shell-hole tactics firsthand. So does Joseph Cummings Chase, who, as a member of the former A. E. F., painted 150 officers' pictures.

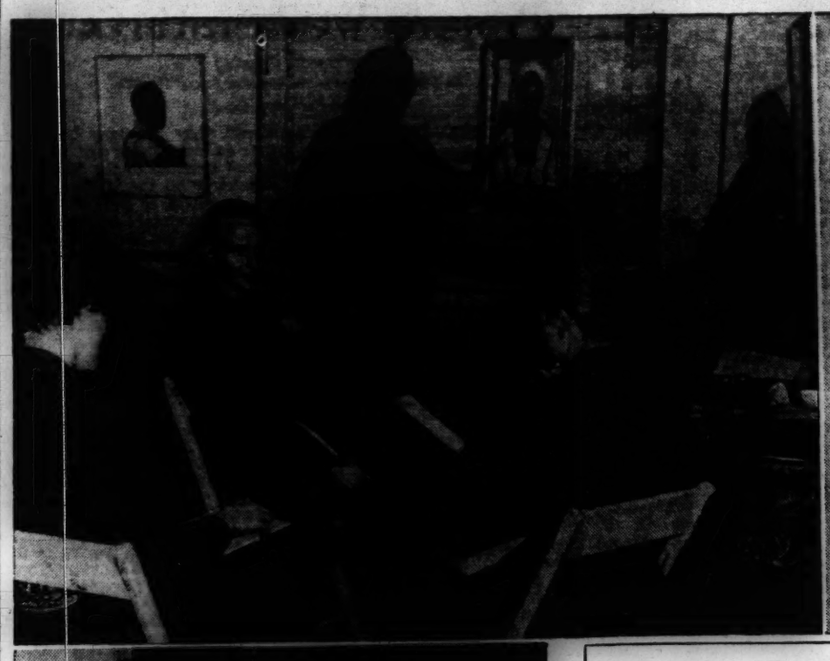
Weekly, one service man is chosen for a portrait in oils. Selected on the Saturday night on which I joined in the fun was blond, blue-eyed Edward Lundy of Syracuse, New York, a sailor, who could not help an occasional boyish smile of pleasure at the thought of his family's delight when they received his "surprise."

Nearby, another navy man, Walter Donaldson, of Tenafly, New Jersey, was sitting for Mr. Godwin; and awaiting their turns were three Kentuckians, Jack Harden, Ernest Grey Holt and Danny Smothers. By now Danny's picture has been sent to his mother in Louisville; and en route to mothers also are pictures of Aviators Keith Fletcher, Palmerston, North Island, New Zealand, Sandy Greenidge, of Trinidad, B. W. I., Junior Officer Pat Brady of Sydney, Australia, and Trainee Bombardier John Montgomery of Melbourne.

Comes Through Safely

And of all the splendid sagas so far to be listed in "Portraits" records, none excels in bravery or drama the story of the 23-year-old pharmacist's mate, John Walsh, of Des Moines, Iowa, who served 11 months in the Solomons. Shelled in the battle of Santa Cruz, John's ship was first to go down, and with 16 open shrapnel wounds he went overboard. For two nights and two days, during which time he received a 17th wound from a Jap bullet fired at him from a boat only 200 yards away, he was alone in shark-infested waters. Wearing only his life belt, partially blinded from oil floating on the ocean's surface and with no food, water or near-by life raft to aid him, John sought refuge in prayers he had learned in Sunday School. These prayers and faith in God as an ever-present help, sustained him until a searching PT boat picked him up late the second day. Back on active duty since Dec. 1, John had great fun at portraits.

Music for the "Portraits" sketching parties is usually contributed by well-known, semi-professional pianists; and hostesses are art, music or dramatic students recruited from the Three Arts Club.







Albert and Otto Schaeffenberg

Sitting for a portrait is a new experience to most of the service men who are guests at the Saturday night "portrait parties" at Portraits, Inc., in New York City. (Above) A typical scene in which Esther Williams sketches a sailor in the foreground while another artist looks on, and Jean Spencer paints another sailor who is perched on a stool in one corner. (Right) James Montgomery Flagg's sketch of First Class Fireman Blackburn. (Below) Ray Prohaska catches a smile on the face of this Navy man.

Dorothy Ferrier Brought Cheer To Americans in Ireland

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

You'd have to see Dorothy Ranns Ferrier to imagine the thrill it would be to an American soldier in Ireland to find her sitting beside his hospital bed and telling him she was born in Texas and had once been through his home town.

She is petite, with the kind of red hair that makes you think the sun is shining, blue eyes, fair skin that is almost transparent, and a merry smile. She is back in America with her two-year-old daughter, Julie, after a residence of more than six years in the British Isles, 15 months of that time in Belfast, where her husband, Captain John McKechnie Ferrier of the British Army, was stationed.

The American soldiers came to North Ireland in such numbers, says Mrs. Ferrier, that there were no entertainment facilities adequate for them; neither did the people immediately welcome them into their homes, nor did the weather give them a cheery reception. In consequence, many of the men stationed (she says "posted") there feel lonely.

There are exceptions, of course, she hastens to add. Men who attend church have found hospitality in the homes of church members and organized entertainment planned for them by church committees. The Red Cross maintains a large club for the service men and there are canteens conducted by various agencies, but these are not adequate to meet the needs of vast numbers of men away from home, who have no other resources for recreation, she says.

She and other British officers' wives did volunteer work in the canteens and the hospitals, and it was a bright spot in the day for a man when he discovered she was an American and could talk about his home town or home state as a place she knew and had visited.

Puzzled by Irish Girls

It is difficult for an American boy to understand, Mrs. Ferrier explains, that when he has a "date" with an Irish colleen, she expects him to meet her on a designated corner instead of calling for her at her home, does not want him to accompany her to her door at the end of the evening, and never invites him to her home to meet mother and dad.

Mrs. Ferrier's own experience in Belfast was a pleasant one. Although rationing is the same there as in England, the situation is somewhat easier because eggs may be brought in from Eire and, if one makes a trip to the south of Ireland, he may bring back a pound of meat, a dozen eggs, or sweets.

Wives of British officers stationed in North Ireland may go there to reside if they obtain a residence permit. When their husbands are transferred elsewhere, however, they must return to England or Scotland to do war work unless they obtain a Government job in Ireland.

Captain Ferrier is Laundry Technical Officer with the Ordnance Department, in charge of allocating laundry contracts for an entire command. One of the problems when American troops landed in Ireland was the laundry, says Mrs. Ferrier. Private concerns were swamped, working both day and night shifts, although mobile units and other Army facilities were in full-time operation too.

Abandons Stage for Home

Mrs. Ferrier is an actress and played in the London production of "The Women" at the Lyric for four months before London theaters were closed temporarily at the beginning of the war. Then she went on tour with the company through England and Scotland. In Ireland, she did repertory work for several months at the Belfast Opera House, until combining wartime housekeeping and the stage became too complicated.

Her trip back to America with her little daughter a short time ago included lifeboat drills morning and evening, orders never to leave the cabin without life preservers, decks minus all chairs, only salt water in the cabins, but jugs provided in which fresh water could be gotten in the corridor. Although the ship was obliged to go out of its course to avoid submarines, there were no incidents to endanger the voyage.

With Julie, Mrs. Ferrier has gone to California, where she will now reside for the duration.

Variety Adds Interest to Lunch Boxes

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For every housewife who must plan a lunch box—and there are many more these days—comes a new wartime responsibility.

Many women who have never before prepared and packed lunches now find it must be done every day for some member of the family. And the task is every bit as important as planning a family meal!

Even though it lives up to all the rules, a lunch box can still be a bore. If your menfolks and children don't eat to the last crumb, it may be that they just aren't hungry, or it may be your signal that the lunch box lacks what it takes to tempt the appetite. For the success of the war effort, every working man and woman and every child should get a wholesome, appetizing lunch every day.

Each of these foods should go into every single lunch box if the person who carries it is to step into full swing with the war effort:

Milk—in food or drink

Bread—whole wheat, enriched white, rye, quick breads.

Meat, or fish, or egg, or cheese—in sandwich fillings, salad, stew, or soup.

Fruit—raw or canned, or in salad or pudding.

Vegetable—in salad filling, or salad, or as a main dish, or raw, wrapped in wax paper.

Hot Food—such as cocoa, soup or stew.

A Sweet—such as cookies, cake, pudding, stewed fruit, candy or a tart.

And don't forget that eye appeal is one of the hard and fast rules for everyone. It goes without saying that a well-planned lunch will be as attractive as you can make it. To avoid monotony, without making yourself extra work, try a "surprise a day," just as many mothers have always done for their grade-schoolers. It can be any kind of little treat—a stick of gum, dried fruits, shelled nuts, celery hearts, olives, pickles, a favorite kind of cookie. The idea is to keep 'em guessing—and keep 'em eating!

By all reports the hardest trick is to keep variety in sandwich fillings. As one war worker's wife puts it, "All I can think of is ham, cheese and peanut butter."

So here are some new ideas for variety in sandwiches—still the backbone of most lunch boxes.

For the sake of change, try different kinds of bread for sandwiches: nut or dried fruit breads, brown bread, corn bread, raisin, whole wheat, oatmeal, graham, rye, or cracked wheat.

And here are some fillings—they're ration-wise, too, and encourage the use of leftovers.

Meat Fillings

Ground, cooked leftover veal with horseradish and chopped sweet pickles.

Leftover hamburger patty with chili sauce (this goes best on rye bread).

Chopped carrot, ham and hard-cooked egg.

Chopped leftover liver with chili sauce, celery and mayonnaise.

Sliced roast beef and chopped green pepper.

Chopped chicken, celery and peanuts.

Chopped chicken and chopped vegetables.

Sliced lamb with mint jelly.

Combine 4 slices crisp bacon, diced; ¼ cup minced mustard pickle and 1 cup leftover baked beans. Makes 4 full-size "he-man" sandwiches.

Raw Vegetable Sandwiches

Combine ¼ cup grated raw carrot, ¼ cup minced raw cabbage, pinch of salt and 1 tablespoon salad dressing. Makes 3 to 4 full-size sandwiches.

Mix ½ cup chopped celery and 2 tablespoons chopped stuffed olives with mayonnaise to moisten. Makes 4 full-size sandwiches—best on whole wheat bread.

Combine chopped carrot, chopped tomato, chopped celery and chopped green pepper. Season with salt and pepper and put between slices of bread liberally spread with mayonnaise or salad dressing.

Spread thin slices of rye bread with butter or margarine. Lay thinly-sliced cucumbers on one slice of bread and chunk slices of tomato on the other. Spread cucumbers with salad dressing and put bread together.

Fish Sandwiches

Combine chopped, cooked leftover fish with chopped mustard pickles and salad dressing.

Shredded salmon, well-drained cooked or canned peas, tiny cubes of cheese and salad dressing to moisten.

Mashed sardines, prepared mustard, lemon juice and salad dressing. (This goes well on rye bread, too.)

Flaked cooked salmon, sliced cucumbers and salad dressing.

Sweet Sandwiches

Work cream cheese to a spreading consistency and spread between packaged chocolate wafers or ginger snaps. This is a dessert sandwich.

Spread peanut butter, moistened with orange or pineapple juice, between graham crackers or whole wheat bread.

Combine currant jelly, grated orange rind and chopped fresh mint.

Mix finely-rolled peanut brittle with butter or margarine.

Combine peanut butter with dates and honey or orange marmalade.

Sandwiches on Novelty Breads

Snappy cheese spread on raisin bread.

Cream cheese on prune bread.

American cheese and grape jelly on cracked wheat bread.

Butter or margarine and honey on orange bread.

Cream cheese on bran banana nut bread.

Butter or margarine on prune bread.

Little Hints for Laundry Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am sure that every busy homemaker finds, as I do, that some duties in the home are tasks, while others are certainly a pleasure. May I share some of the short cuts and helpful hints that I have learned to enjoy?

First, in the laundry. I find if the clothes are soaked over night, using any good washing powder, the time for the washing machine to run is cut in half, clothes are much whiter and in this way the use of extra electricity and bleaching fluid is eliminated. As I have from 12 to 14 shirts a week to launder, I have had considerable opportunity to seek out the most successful method of doing them. Before I remove the shirts from the washing machine I take a small brush such as you would use in the bathroom for the hands, soap it lightly and briskly scrub the collar and cuffs. This makes them as white as snow with absolutely no dark line left on the collar or soiled edge on the cuffs.

When I take the clothes from the line I carefully fold rather than crumple the plain articles such as underwear, pajamas, Turkish towels and the many plain everyday things and iron these first with a hot iron and put them away. The most important thing in the ironing of the starched clothes is the fact that I sprinkle them with hot water, using a brush to do so. They iron much more easily and can be done almost at once.

I want to tell you how I prepare my board for ironing for it has been such a help to me. I use a discarded woolen blanket, three thicknesses or four if the blanket is very thin. Then I tack this firmly on the board and cover it with a ready-made ironing board cover.

M. I. M.

French Resistance to Laval Fanned by Tunisian Debacle

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News of the Axis debacle in Tunisia has cheered the weary population of Metropolitan France. These good tidings have again aroused the spirit of resistance which the Nazis and their French henchmen sought so desperately to break for all time. Today, the French are looking forward to a speedy Allied invasion of France in which French patriots are likely to play an important role.

Clearest indication of the rising tide of discontent in France—besides underground information about new attacks on Axis soldiers and new acts of sabotage—is the mass arrests which—according to neutral newspapers—have been carried out at Vichy.

One hundred and fifty Frenchmen, among them numerous Vichy officials, are said to have been arrested on a charge of plotting to overthrow Pierre Laval. The actual rulers of France are not even ashamed to disclose that these arrests were made at the instigation of Adolf Hitler himself. The "Führer," it is reported, wrote to Marshal Pétain informing him that the Gestapo had discovered a new plot against the Vichy Government.

The names of the newly arrested persons have not been made public, except that of Admiral René Platon, who had been Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government but who was dismissed in March, 1942. Admiral Plason was considered one of the late Admiral François Darlan's henchmen.

Purge of "Unreliable Elements"

This arrest and other hints suggest where the new victims of Nazi persecution are likely to be found. When, last November the Germans occupied Vichy France, part of the staff of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs revolted and sent their collective resignation to Marshal Pétain. Pressed by the Marshal to remain in office, these officials later agreed to continue their work but they were henceforth considered as suspect by the Gestapo and by M. Laval.

Ill feeling on the part of the Nazis against the French diplomatic service was still increased by numerous resignations of French diplomats abroad, most of whom joined Gen. Henri Giraud. With the danger of Allied invasion becoming more acute every day, the Nazis are attempting to purge the French administration of all "unreliable" elements.

Fear of invasion is also the main reason why the Germans are ruthlessly speeding up their drafting of all able-bodied Frenchmen for labor service in Germany. It is now reported that, before June, 1943, the French government must furnish another contingent of 400,000 "voluntary workers" to Germany. The number of Frenchmen working within the Reich will soon reach 2,000,000, including 1,000,000 war prisoners and 1,000,000 "free" workers.

Moreover, several hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen have been drafted for the German "Todt-Organization" which is building new defense lines on the French coast and in the interior of the country. We may safely assume that in a short time, all able-bodied Frenchmen betgeen 18 and 50 will be under direct German control either in Germany or on French soil.

Draft of French Women

The French are also afraid that the German labor draft will be extended to French women. This apprehension was expressed by Cardinal Liénart, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lille, who, on March 15, addressed 4,000 young Catholics. The Cardinal declared that he had sent a protest against the plan to draft French girls to the German authorities and that he would continue to protect French women against German pressure.

The Cardinal also alluded to the possibility that the Nazis would send French farmers to Germany. Agricultural workers had so far been exempted from the labor draft because food production had to continue in order to feed the German occupation army and the French civil population.

The impending deportations of French farmers indicate that desperate need of manpower in Germany is only a secondary reason for shifting hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen to the Third Reich. The Nazis, above all, want to eliminate every possible threat to their rear in case of an Allied invasion.

Henri Queuille, former radical-socialist Minister, who succeeded in reaching London and in joining the Fighting French, pointed out that the Nazis would never break the spirit of French resistance but that if the invasion was still postponed "more than a few months," forced deportation to Germany would deplete the ranks of the French patriots who were determined to fight the Germans at the first opportunity.

Reduced to Nazi Puppets

In this sad story of persecution of an entire people by a ruthless conqueror the so-called "government of France" plays a most contemptible role. It is reduced to carrying out Nazi orders. It appears that Pétain and Laval are increasingly isolated and that they can only count on the loyalty of those 100 per cent collaborationists who from the very beginning had thrown in their lot with the Nazis.

French turncoats and "attendists" apparently already have made their choice and are severing relations with Vichy. Today, these opportunistic men believe in a German defeat and they hope eventually to win the good graces of the Allies. This explains the news of Vichy intrigues and arrests, and the surprising arrival in North Africa of Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior and representative of collaborationist "big business." So far the Giraud administration has taken no steps to bring to judgment even the most compromised French politicians.

The more the Vichy rulers feel isolated, the more vicious becomes their propaganda against the Allies and against free Frenchmen. Main center of this propaganda activity is the so-called "Legion Ex-Servicemen," which, after persons suspected of pro-Allied or anti-German feeling had been ousted, became the shock troop of Fascism in France.

Falsified Copy Used

Last stratagem of the League chiefs is to print and to distribute falsified "underground papers" in order to discredit the movement of resistance in the eyes of the French.

A falsified copy of the underground paper "Combat," one of the most important of the clandestine press, for instance, contained a fake program of the "Fighting French National Council" in London, indicating that Gen. Charles de Gaulle wanted to create a separate Corsican State under the rule of a British prince, that the Americans should annex French Central Africa, that the French peasants would be expropriated and their land given to "collective" communities, and that French shopkeepers would be organized in large "state enterprises." It is, however, not likely that many Frenchmen have been taken in by this and similar forgeries.

Laval, the German nominated "Leader" of France, has certainly no illusions as to what his fate will be whenever France is liberated from the Germans. His methods of government become increasingly violent and ruthless and he declares without ambiguity that "he would crush all and every resistance in his way."

Pétain a Figurehead

Returning from Berlin, where he met the "Führer," he declared to foreign press correspondents at Vichy that "France cannot remain passive and indifferent in the present struggle. Consequently, France's interior policy had to be co-ordinated with her foreign policy." This obviously means that he will carry on to the limit his policy of turning France into a National Socialist state.

Marshal Pétain remains the figurehead of the so-called "French State," but it appears that he has no influence whatever on actual affairs, which are entirely concentrated in the hands of Laval.

The Marshal, however, is sent forward whenever the true chief of the Vichy administration deems it necessary to appeal again to the "spirit of sacrifice" of the French. Marshal Pétain evidently has become a specialist in this line.

Windsors Visit Stage Door Canteen; Duchess Gives Advice on Cake Pans

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor visited the Stage Door Canteen here last night—and spent more time in the kitchen discussing the problems of running a canteen, than at their table.

The Duke and Duchess were accompanied by James A. Marjoribanks, British Vice-Consul in New York; Mrs. Marjoribanks, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rogers of New York City. They were introduced to a crowd of several hundred servicemen and others by Horace Braham, master of ceremonies.

The Duke stood up and waved, while the Duchess remained seated and smiled.

The Duchess swapped menus and exchanges with the volunteer kitchen aids later. The Duchess was in a position to know wherof she spoke, her husband explained, because she is in charge of the United Service Canteen in the Bahamas, and has a staff of 147 working under her.

The Duchess, apologizing "for being so practical," suggested that the Stage Door Canteen bake its cakes in large square pans, instead of regular cake pans in the future.

The Duchess wore a black and pink costume — black dress, adorned at the waist with pink roses; a pink and black calotte, pink gloves and black purse and shoes. She wore two strands of pearls.

Asked if she had gone shopping since her arrival in New York, the Duchess said she was waiting to take the Duke "window-shopping." In reply to another question, whether she was planning to buy anything new, she said, "we always have to replace things the termites eat."

The Duke attended several business conferences earlier in the day.

N. Y. Cheese Makers To Get More Milk

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Farmers in the New York milkshed have approved an amendment to the market order designed to provide more outlets for milk during the spring and summer months of peak production, says Dr. C. J. Blanford, Administrator of the Metropolitan Milk Market.

He announced yesterday that the amendment, which becomes effective Sunday and was passed by a vote of 32,163 to 768, adjusts the cheese-making allowance to manufacturers.

The allowance will be increased by three-quarters of a cent and the yield, on which the price of milk for cheese is based, will be decreased from 9.45 to nine pounds of cheese for each hundredweight, he said.

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Barrett Pitching Grand Ball Here

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To take out and dust off an ancient baseball expression, Charley "Red" Barrett should sue the Braves for nonsupport. He has been pitching smart, effective ball since his initial appearance this young National League season, yet has just one victory to show for his efforts. In the other column are two defeats.

Setback No. 2 came in the opener of the Cardinal series yesterday, when Ernie White southpawed the Boston club to a 5-0 beating, on four scattered hits. True, the defending world champions piled up 10 hits off Barrett, but three of them in the visitor's only scoring inning were decidedly scratchy.

Cheap Hits

For example, Red was going along even with White, when up popped the seventh inning. Musial doubled harshly to left field and Demaree sacrificed him to third base. But at this point the fortunes of a second-division club began to appear. O'Dea topped a ball to the left of the mound which nobody could quite handle and Kurowski did the same thing on the right side, Musial scoring on the latter play. Sanders then hit a line drive right at Holmes, misjudged by the Braves' center fielder for another cheap single.

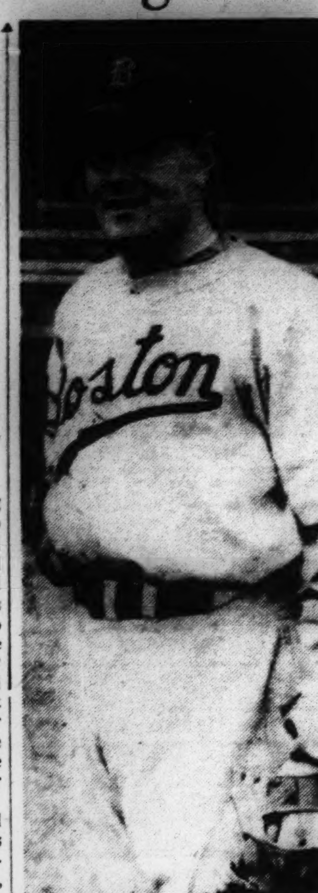
By this time the side should have been retired, yet the Cards had a pair of big runs. And before Barrett could settle down, three more were in, one on an error by Kluttz at the plate. With any sort of breaks, Red would have been out of there without a run against him.

Beat Giants

Starting against the Dodgers on May 8, Barrett yielded only three hits in seven innings, yet had to leave the scene for a pinch hitter when his mates simply could not find the range at bat. To check the figures, Red has allowed only 23 hits, several of them scratchy, in 31⅓ innings. His lone victory was over the Giants, a six hitter.

With little of what ball players call "stuff" at his disposal, Barrett gets along with his curve, good control and a wise pitching head. At present he is Boston's most effective hurler.

The Braves' attack, once the most robust in the league, is gradually tapering off. Workman and Wietelmann have slipped below .300, and McCarthy has paused exactly at that level. But, of course, you have to give credit to White yesterday for his masterful job.



By a Staff Photographer
Charley "Red" Barrett

The Braves had two on and no out in the fourth, and three on and only one out, yet could not get a man in.

End Stalling

Good news to local fans came today when the Massachusetts Senate passed a bill permitting the second game of Sunday doubleheaders to be completed, providing that contest started before 4:30. The bill, which previously had been approved by the House and now must go through the enactment stage and to the Governor for his signature, would be effective for the duration. In the past, Sunday games were stopped at 6:30. The new law would mean the end of stalling.

There were signs of an awakened Red Sox punch in the West yesterday, as Joe Cronin's club defeated the Browns, 6-4, in 12 innings. The Sox made 11 hits, three by Doerr and two each by Lupien, Cronin and Peacock. Pete Fox drove across the winning run with a single. That makes two triumphs Pete was personally responsible for. But the star of the event was Mike Ryba, who walked into the game with the bases loaded and nobody out in the ninth, retired the side without damage and went on to win his second game.

Say Harman May Be Coach Of Seahawks

EVANSTON, Ill., May 14 (AP)—Lieut. Harvey Harman, the Chapel Hill (N. C.) Navy Pre-Flight sports chief, was an unannounced guest as Big Ten directors and coaches opened their week-end meetings today, and, while nary an official word was said, all signs pointed to him as successor to Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman as the Iowa Pre-Flight Athletic Director.

Harman's briefcase was bulging with data on football schedules he collected last night, and the team with which he seemed most concerned was the Iowa Seahawks, who became a formidable grid machine last year under Bierman, the ex-Minnesota master.

Change of Duty

Bierman has been given a change of assignment effective June 5. Harman admitted today that Lieut. Commander Burt Ingwerson, the former Northwestern line coach who recently was named head football coach at Chapel Hill, also is taking over the Athletic Director's reins there.

There is a possibility Harman may not handle the Seahawk gridders even if he is assigned as the Iowa Pre-Flight Athletic Director. The name of Denny Myers, former Iowa University player and coach last year at Boston College, was mentioned frequently among the Big Ten chieftains as a likely choice for Seahawk coach. Myers now is stationed at Iowa City.

Harman is a former University of Pittsburgh football star who coached at the University of Pennsylvania from 1931 to 1937 and at Rutgers until he entered the Navy in 1942.

To Continue

Harman and representatives of other Midwest service schools and major independents sat in as the Big Ten officials reiterated their policy of continuing intercollegiate athletics regardless of the possibility gate receipts may be curtailed next fall. Grid schedules were undergoing adjustment to provide as many games as possible with service opponents.

Directors and coaches also considered suspending the rule which prohibits starting fall football drills earlier than three weeks prior to the opening game. Practices may be permitted in July or August to enable freshmen, expected to make up much of the varsity personnel next fall, to round into condition after having missed spring workouts.

Lion Jumper May Set New Meet Record

Most likely record-breaker—and pretty nearly the only one at that—in the 67th annual I. C. 4-A meet at Triborough Stadium tomorrow is tall Bill Vessie, Columbia's stratospheric high jumper, who has been beaten only once since he embarked on his title-collecting career last January.

The six-foot, six-inch Lion sophomore, who heads for the Marines in June or July, has cleared 6 feet 8 inches indoors and 6 feet 7 inches four other times, all indoors. He set an I. C. 4-A indoor record of 6 feet 7⅛ inches. Outdoors his best has been 6 feet 5 inches, although he set an Ivy meet record of 6 feet 4¾ inches last Saturday and broke the meet record in all his other appearances except the Penn Relays where he had his only off day and failed to place. The difference between Vessie's indoor and outdoor performances is caused chiefly by his other pursuits. He throws the discus, javelin, and shot in addition to jumping outdoors.

Will Concentrate

In the intercollegiates tomorrow, however, Vessie will concentrate on the high jump and discus. He may win both. He has the best I. C. 4-A mark to date with 144 feet 3 inches. The record in the high jump is 6 feet 6⅝ inches, set by Delos Thurber of Southern California in 1938 at Randalls Island, and Vessie might be pushed to 6-7 or higher by Richmond (Boo) Morcom, of New Hampshire, the defending champion.

The other I. C. 4-A records form an imposing list and are generally beyond reach. They include 9.6 by Frank Wykoff and Barney Ewell in the 100, 20.7 by Ewell in the 220, 47 flat by Bill Carr and Johnny Woodruff (three times) in the 440, 1:51.2 by Woodruff in the 880, 4:11.2 by Lou Zamperini in the mile (Zamp has been in the headlines again as a bombardier in the South Pacific), 14.1 by Ed Dugger in the high hurdles, 22.8 by Earl Vickery in the low hurdles, 55 feet 4⅞ inches by Al Blozis in the shot, 167 feet 4⅝ inches by Blozis in the discus, 25 feet 3½ inches by Dick Barber in the broad jump, 181 feet 6½ inches by Fred Tootell in the hammer throw (set in 1923 and the oldest record), 223 feet 1¼ inches by Bob Peoples in the javelin, and 14 feet 5⅛ inches by Keith Brown in the pole vault.

May Attack Record

Morcom, who holds the I. C. 4-A indoor vaulting record of 14 feet 4¼ inches, may take a whack at the vaulting record just because Keith Brown was his schoolboy hero. It was a world record when Brown of Yale made his record in 1935.

Harvey Kelsey of Princeton, who put up schoolboy marks of 9.5 and 21.1 for the 100 and 220 when he was at Andover, might tie Ewell's and Wykoff's 9.6 in the 100 under perfect conditions, if extended to beat Charley Shaw of Cornell, Eddie Conwell of N. Y. U., and Herb McKenley of Boston College.

Crusaders Challenge Tech

A golden opportunity for the Holy Cross sailing team, holder of a pair of New England championships, to prove it is top team in Inter-Collegiate Y. R. A. dinghy competition comes this Sunday on the Charles River Basin when it meets M. I. T.'s national champions in the 13th Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Regatta. Prior to this event, the Brown University Yacht Club will stage the Inter-Collegiate Y. R. A.'s third annual freshman dinghy championship on the Seekonk River tomorrow afternoon, with Boston College, Brown, Coast Guard, M. I. T., and Yale all highly regarded as possible victors.

By capturing the Morss Trophy last week end, the Tech sailing team—starring Skippers Harold Boericke and Samuel Parkinson, became the official 1943 dinghy champions of the I. C. Y. R. A., regardless of the possibility that Harvard will compile a slightly higher percentage average on a team basis over the full 1942-43 year.

At the moment, however, Holy Cross can throw a monkey wrench into the association's championship set-up by winning the Boston Club's regatta this week end. Not a regular member of the association, the Crusaders have thrice won the N. E. associate member championship, and therefore was invited to enter the official New England championship two weeks ago. In those races the Holy Cross entry promptly sailed away from four of the most highly rated regular members—M. I. T., Harvard, Yale, and Coast Guard.

The Crusaders were not eligible for the Morrss Trophy competition last week end. If they defeat the Engineers Sunday, they will raise serious questions as to the true worth of Tech's National champion ship.

Harvard will be below par Sunday because final examinations are now going on in Cambridge. Among other entries are Bowdoin, Coast Guard, Northeastern, and Dartmouth, while Brown, Boston College, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tufts, Worcester Tech, and Yale are possible entries.

The association has voted to hold its annual McMillan Cup series (large boat championship) at Marblehead during the week of June 19-24, to inaugurate an annual Star Class college championship to be held at the Coast Guard Academy, July 24-25, and to sanction to large dinghy events during the summer season with the Fowle Trophy Regatta scheduled for M. I. T., Aug. 21-22, and the Danmark Trophy Regatta at Coast Guard, Sept. 11-12. All dates are still tentative.

Red Sox Miss Di Maggio

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The war, of course, is the simple explanation for the collapse of the Boston Red Sox, who are now resting in the cellar of the American League.

Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, and Johnny Pesky are in military service and Lou Finney is down on the farm for the duration, leaving four big places to fill. And the replacements have not been adequate.

Manager Joe Cronin put his finger on the principal loss in one brief comment—"We've tried three players in center field." That was Di Maggio's old position.

The little fellow, who doesn't look like an athlete, was dwarfed by the hitting stature of Williams, who led the league in batting and home runs.

But there are two sides to this game of baseball.

On the defense last year Di Maggio handled 439 putouts, more than any other outfielder in the majors, and his chances included any number of the tough kind that make pitchers hold their breaths until the ball comes down.

The sorry showing of the Sox pitching staff so far this season was ascribed by a veteran observer to the absence of Di Maggio. Tom McBride, Ford Garrison, and Johnny Lazor, the three youngsters trying to fill the position, just haven't been able to throw up Dom's defense bulwark.

The Sox, of course, aren't getting the hitting, and can't be expected to get it with their sluggers gone. But, in that respect, they're no worse off than other teams who also have given freely and fully to the war effort.

To twist a poet's words beyond recognition, the Red Sox would not miss Williams so much if they did not miss Di Maggio more.

Lieut. John P. Burke

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14 (AP)—Word of the passing of their son, Second Lieut. John P. Burke, nationally prominent golfer, in the Central African Area, was received yesterday from the War Department by Mr. and Mrs. David Burke.

Lieutenant Burke, who competed on four occasions in the National amateur golf championships, was National intercollegiate champion in 1938 while at Georgetown and won various sectional titles.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	6	.684
Cleveland	11	7	.611
Detroit	9	8	.529
Washington	11	10	.524
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	9	12	.429
Chicago	6	10	.375
Boston	7	13	.350

Results May 13

Boston 6, St. Louis 4. (12 inns.)
Washington 3, Cleveland 2. (12 inns.)
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 1. (13 inns.)
One game postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	13	6	.684
St. Louis	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
Philadelphia	8	9	.471
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467
Boston	7	8	.467
Chicago	7	11	.389
New York	7	11	.389

Results May 13

St. Louis 5, Boston 0.
New York 7, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.

BRAVES FIELD TOMORROW at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2136
and Braves Field . . . . Sta 9000
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av
Ryan	3	1	2	1	3	.667
Masi	15	2	5	0	0	.333
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	60	7	18	0	7	.300
Workman	61	7	18	1	7	.295
Wietelmann	51	5	15	0	5	.294
Burns	48	4	13	1	3	.271
Ross	60	9	16	2	7	.267
Kluttz	38	4	10	0	4	.263
Creeden	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Joost	56	6	13	1	5	.232
Holmes	58	5	13	0	1	.224
Poland	16	2	2	0	3	.125
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Fox	52	9	16	0	4	.308
Partee	33	6	10	0	4	.303
Doerr	81	7	23	1	11	.284
McBride	58	6	15	0	2	.259
Simmons	43	4	11	0	7	.256
Peacock	36	3	9	0	2	.250
Cronin	30	1	7	0	4	.233
Lake	67	9	14	0	2	.209
Lupien	78	2	14	0	5	.179
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Tabor	44	2	7	0	2	.159
Miles	22	2	3	0	2	.136
Garrison	38	2	5	0	1	.132
Lazor	20	2	2	0	1	.100

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 13

Richmond 3, William and Mary 0.
Mass. State 1, Springfield 0.
West Point 7, Williams 6. (11 innings).
Connecticut 5, Rhode Island 2.
Worcester Tech 6, Northeastern 5.
Loyola 9, Western Maryland 5.
Villanova 6, Pennsylvania 5.
Upper Iowa 3, Luther 1.
Fort Devens 9, Boston College 3.
Harvard 10, Brown 3.
N. Y. U. 11, Columbia 4.
St. John's 8, Fordham 3.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
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299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

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Eichel's
"You'll imagine you're home"
Quiet, Restful Atmosphere
HOME COOKED FOOD
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STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

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12 CARVER STREET

ALLSTON, MASS.

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Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 40c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
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The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

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NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
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Open Sundays

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RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306. LAF. 3087

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS REPAIRED CLEANED BUILT
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16 CHILCOTT PLACE END. 6660

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC. 8 Bromfield St. LIB 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806

LOCK Repairs. Keys. Radio. Electrical. Plumbing. Repairing. Rear Swartz's Barber Shop. 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

REAL ESTATE

EXCELLENT HOME—Wollaston, Mass. Harbor view; living room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bath, sun room, den, kitchen, double garage; 9750 feet land; reasonable price and financing. Han. 2340 or Gra. 3898.

FOR SALE—Fine estate of 70 acres; 13-room colonial house, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; gardens, etc.; quiet location, beautiful view. Box H-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWTON SALES AND RENTALS
FOSTER & MALTON, Realtors
277 Centre Street, Big. 7707 (Mass.)

For Other REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS CONSULT THE Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS in The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSES TO LET

READING, MASS.—Furnished Cape Cod Colonial, 6 rooms, screened porch, 2 baths; exc. train service; May 15th-Oct. 1. Reading 1528.

HOUSES WANTED

TO RENT—Unfurnished small house. Living room with fireplace, two bedrooms, garage. Newton or Wellesley preferred. Near High School and transportation lines. Box H-55. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FORMERLY the attractive dining room of the Nantucket Inn, Nantucket Island, Mass.; centrally located a few minutes from steamboat wharf, with past reputation for fine food and large clientele; suitable also for gift shop, lending library or other summer business. Further information—MRS. KENNETH VEO, 54 Kirkstall Road, Newtonville, Mass. Tel. Big. 5850.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 752 Westminster Rd.—Lower detached, 5 rooms, porch, modern, coal heat; select neighborhood; adults. MA. 6-0596.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. (Forest Hills Inn Apt.)—Sublet sacrifice to Oct. 1, 1-room apt. Boulevard 8-1900, Exten. 6 B.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Will sublet June 1 modern apartment, completely furnished, 4 rooms and bath; 2 adults. Park 1083-J.

SUBLET from June 1 to Oct. 1, 3-room apt. completely furn. Call mornings; Christian Scientists preferred. CH. 3-7844. N. Y. C.

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CENTRALLY located store or second-floor space urgently needed by volunteer workers from 8 Christian Science churches in Washington area engaged in War Relief work. Call WIS 6035.

FOR SALE

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.
House overlooking the sea. Ideal location for all the year around. Exclusive neighborhood. Walking distance to Christian Science church. May be seen Saturdays or Sundays by appointment. Apply to MRS. EDITH M. CHANDLER, South River St., Marshfield, Mass. Tel. Marshfield 76.

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Ground floor; comfortable, harmonious home for business woman, Christian Scientist preferred; near church; transportation. DeCamp.

SINGLE, front room near Mass. Station. MRS. C. S. DUDLEY, 155 Mass. Ave., Boston. Phone CIRcle 8537 anytime.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm; modern; tennis, swimming; $20 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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BOARD desired for 18-year-old boy on modern farm with family; strong but still requires patient and loving care. Reply in detail. Write Box A-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

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CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

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Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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GOOD PAYING SUMMER JOBS
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN wishing to enjoy a fine summer at a beautiful, unique sports resort. Must be willing to work.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND ILLUSTRATED FOLDER TO:—
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Lake Beseck—Middlefield, Conn.

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CARETAKER (couple preferred, with or without children) for boys' summer camp in Adirondacks. Private steam-heated cottage, board, excellent monthly salary all year. Present caretaker leaving for Army after 15 years with us. Give full particulars, ability with tools, pumps ability to drive car. References required. Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COUNSELLORS—For Progressive Boy's Summer Camp; expenses plus excellent salary. Write Box G-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN with some experience to handle soft drink and candy concession in defense plant; must be on duty at 6 a. m. Box A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

(Continued)

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in Town Store
28 Albany Street, Boston
Apply by mail. None need apply unless he wants permanent job, and desirous of advancement.

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Primarily for analytical work. Small company doing important war research. Exceptional opportunity for man able to take responsibility—work with minimum of supervision. B.S. degree sufficient. Experience not as important as training and qualifications.
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ARTIST WANTED
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CASHIERS and counter girls wanted, no age limit. Apply Huntt's Lunch, Inc., 7 Dock Square, Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID in an apartment; small family; references required. Tel. CAP. 8251 (Boston).

GIRL FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK WITH STENOGRAPH EXPERIENCE
APPLY
AUTOMATIC MACHINE & TOOL CO.
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OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, reliable and capable; over draft age; seeks responsible position vicinity of Boston. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GOVERNESS, experienced, seeks loving care of children above 3, or companion for motherless. City-Summer country. Christian Scientist preferred. $100 up; own room. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CLEAN CARS with GOOD TIRES!
'40 Ford 5 Pass. Sedan $575
'40 Chev. Tour. Sedan $595
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Per Agate Line Per Day
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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LADY wishes to care for small dog for summer, in the country. No charge. Phone At. 9-5800 (N. Y. C.).

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 6648. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling, Prices Reasonable.

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BURL walnut bedroom suite, full size bed, mattress, box spring, large dresser, chifferobe, dressing table, bench, 2 chairs. Wel. 1554 (Mass.)

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SPRING LOAM
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ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Ken. 7755
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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Daily
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Arthur W. Fitt
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THRIFT DRESS SHOP, ALL SIZES
SUNNY SIDE SHOE SHOP
SHOES
Everything in sport lines
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A Good Line of Unrationed Shoes

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The Slip that cannot slip!
SHARLOO SLIPS
Superior Quality Trillco Rayon
Straight Cut front prevents hiking.
Underarm LATON inserts for a smooth moulded bustline.
DEBS SUITS, SKIRTS, SWEATERS SPORTSWEAR
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
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38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
Let your MOTHER'S GIFT come from our store
Complete gift assortment in every dept.
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON

Ralph and Ruth Baker
ANNOUNCE
New Modern Displays
at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Opposite Forest Avenue

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
ROYAL VACUUM CLEANERS
$39.95
783 MAIN STREET

A Fine Food Line Since 'Ninety-Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
137 Main Street Phone 2000

Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS for Every Occasion
Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

FLOWERS for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro. Francis G. Carreiro

CAMBRIDGE

Window Exhibition of Nantucket water colors by DORIS RIKER BEER
at
J. F. OLSSON CO.
43 Brattle St., Cambridge to Friday, 21

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
1761 Massachusetts Avenue TRO. 2510

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 6678. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE
KIRKland 3661
832-836 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
LAFell 2125

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
FOR SUMMER COMFORT
Choice Standard Worsted or Tropical Worsted Suits. Wide selection here now in these and other Summer garments.
Prices Held Down on All
530 MAIN STREET

Make this store
your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

NEW SUMMER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, Suits and Dresses.
We Appreciate Your Patronage
BARNEY ROSEN
506 Main Street

helen
Our line of Underwear will please you.
381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
602-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Ads
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
590 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

During Our
61st ANNIVERSARY
We urge you to buy more War Bonds
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 942-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Men	*Shoes for Women*
Jarman	Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim	Treadeasy
E. T. Wright	Red Cross
Foot Pals	W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
92 FLEET STREET TEL. 2130

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROS.
FRED P. ROWE, Proprietor
Quality Meats, Fish
Fresh Vegetables
Fruit Groceries
7 NORTH STREET HIN. 1420

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

It's Fur Storage Time
Store Your Furs at Steiger's
•
REASONABLE RATES
•
STEIGER'S

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Kyanize
SUPER SERVICE HOUSE PAINT
ALLIED PAINT STORE
34 AMESBURY STREET

RELIABLE COLD STORAGE for FURS
Call
WEINER'S
25293
276 Essex Street

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Spring 1943 Styles in
WALK-OVER Shoes
for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
275 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

CRAFT CLEANSERS
"Where Cleansing Is an Art"
Store Your Winter Garments in Our Dry Cold Storage Vault

1702 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
SEEDS
High Grade Vegetable, Flower and Lawn Seeds
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

PARTRIDGE'S
1700 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840-0841
Getting Married?
We Specialize in Wedding Receptions
Call Mr. Price for Particulars

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0064
Kemp's Salted Nuts
1.10 lb.
Always Fresh

Eve Carver Dresses
Spun Rayons, Rayon Shantungs, Bembergs
12 to 42
8.95
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave. Opp. Arcade

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1720 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dulle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For
Quality Jewelry
Trade at
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
131 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Protect Your Furs
Use Our
6 point Fur Storage
Right Here on Our Premises
PHONE 5451
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

Store your Furs in
Cherry and Webb's
Circulating Dry Cold Air Storage Vaults
Phone LOWELL 3661



VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3652 Wyman's Exchange

LYNN

54-inch
WOOL PLAIDS
Scotch Plaids, Cross-Bars, Ombre Checks, in bright colors. For skirts, jackets and children's wear. 1½ to 2 yard lengths. Regular at $2 and $3 yard. $1.69 yard.
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

The Best Prescription for Spring . . .
SMART NEW ARROWS
Shirts • Neckwear • Shorts
Handkerchiefs
Lonvals
528 Union Street

The Treasure House of Gifts
Fine Jewelry makes an Ideal Gift for Everyone
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union Corner Buffum Street

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
54 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7700. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the NEW COTTONS in our
"COTTON-LAND"
173 Pleasant Street, Malden

Gordon's
WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street, Malden

BINDER'S FUR MOTTO
High in Quality and Low in Price
Safeguard your furs. They receive the best care when entrusted to us. 2% of your own valuation.
Binder's
Exclusive Fur Shop
172 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN


Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Panama, Straw, Felt and Leghorn
HATS RENOVATED
Excellent Shoe Repairing
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
83 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0245

MAY Is a MONTH of
MONEY-SAVING EVENTS at
JOSLIN'S
SHOP EVERY DEPARTMENT

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
41 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3232

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES

QUALITY ISN'T RATIONED
CAREFUL FITTING
New White Shoes, also Dark Styles
See our complete line of fine children's shoes.
61 Pleasant St. Malden

MARLBORO

Morse's Drug Store
Quality for Hood's Ice Cream
112 MAIN STREET TEL. 375
MARLBORO, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

MARLBORO
(Continued)

ARTHUR C. LAMSON
INC.
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods
Garden Seeds, Insecticides
120-122 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas Brigham & Son
Medford's Store for Men
MEDFORD SQUARE
SINCE 1866

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1899
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers (THE GOOD ONE) Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPEAR MILK CO.
Pure Vermont Maple Syrup
GALLON $3.60
QUART ..... .95
PINT ..... .55
37 CENTRAL ST. WAKEFIELD
CRYSTAL 0610


Dry Cleansing, Dyeing
Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samosel Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

Wilton P. Hogg
INSURANCE
784 Main St. Greenwood Cry. 1540

THE GARDEN SHOP
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, INC.
158 ESSEX STREET MEL. 0794
Making Better Gardens Is Easy With Proper Materials and Tools.


BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566


'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

NEEDHAM


Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1418—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware—Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service
Luncheonette
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE RAND HAT SHOPS

433 CENTRE ST., NEWTON
LAS. 6084
Regular and Half-size Dresses
at 1391 Beacon St., Brookline Res. 2092

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
381 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
"In the Spring a Woman's Fancy" Blithely Turns to Things to Wear
DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
Style With Quality at Wartime Prices
843 Beacon St., Newton Centre LAS 7400

NEWTON JUNIORS
Clothes for Children Exclusively
837 Beacon Street BIG. 9830

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
See Our Large Display of Frosted Fruits & Vegetables
Point Values Drastically Reduced
Delivery Service
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8400

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
339 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

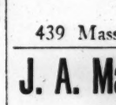
PITTSBURGH LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1555 HANCOCK ST.

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
22 Western Avenue, Wollaston Fren. 0820

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Furs and other WINTER GARMENTS should be moved to safety at once.
Try the big COLD STORAGE VAULTS at
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
1000 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S
Molasses Coconut, 50c lb.
Our own make
Reading Square Reading

SOMERVILLE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

Star Market Co.
Finest Assortment in Somerville
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Sparkling Fresh, Top Quality, Every Day
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Lovely Flowers for Memorial Day from CROFT
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight St. Phone 4-2195

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

Are You Having a Garden?
- High pressure rubber garden hose,—the best you can buy.
- Seeds.
- Tools for your garden or farm.

DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.
Complete line of hardware and paint
37 MECHANIC STREET

European Classified

CARPENTERS

BOURNEMOUTH.—Carpenter, joiner, undertakes small repairs—sash-boards, locks, easing doors, etc. Gibson, 27, Grand Ave., West Southbourne.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 1348.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed and sitting room: Gas and coal fire; 25/- partial board or use kitchen; quiet, near shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

GOOD home in quiet Clyde resort offered by active but aged lady in need of companion-help or housekeeper; suit refined woman or couple with gardening interests. Box W-1746, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SUSSEX.—Nurse, under or over Service age, for two daughters of 8 and 5 years, at daily school, baby expected September; experience not necessary but must be fond of children and country life; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. PRYCE, Old Malling Farm, Lewes, Sussex.

TEACHERS

FRENCH, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LESSONS At home, or pupils' houses.
MADAM BROWN, 130, London Rd., Sevenoaks.

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie Projector into cash. 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies; also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted. Please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 331

BOURNEMOUTH

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	O	T	H	N	I	A
O	▨	B	E	D	▨	R
S	C	▨	L	▨	E	E
T	H	R	E	A	D	S
O	R	A	N	▨	I	▨
N	I	P	▨	I	N	K
▨	S	▨	▨	B	▨	▨
E	T	A	▨	R	U	B
▨	I	▨	A	I	R	E
C	A	B	B	A	G	E
A	N	▨	I	▨	H	V
R	▨	F	L	Y	▨	E
P	I	R	A	T	E	S

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24438
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

A. E. FINCH
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Bristol, 1.
Electric Lamp and Accessories supplied.

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Safe and Easy Removals
RAV. 2601
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free. Moderate charges.
PYRKE'S 123 High Street Bromley, Kent
Furnishers of Quality

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



In Lighter Vein

Legally O. K.

"I've been getting a lot of threatening letters through the mail recently."

"There's a law against that. Have you any idea who's sending them?"

"Sure. The Woofus Furniture Company."—Barksdale News.

Isn't It the Truth?

Mark Wessel, professor of piano at Colorado University, was to deliver a lecture to the public on the appreciation of music. "How to listen to modern music without being flabbergasted by the harmony," was the title he finally chose.

Everything Free

At the parting of the ways one cyclist turned into a side street, and twisted round to wave a gay good-bye to his companions.

But he didn't know that during the day a temporary reservoir for fire-fighters had been erected there. His front wheel struck it, and over he went head first into the water.

As his head emerged above the surface he was not downhearted.

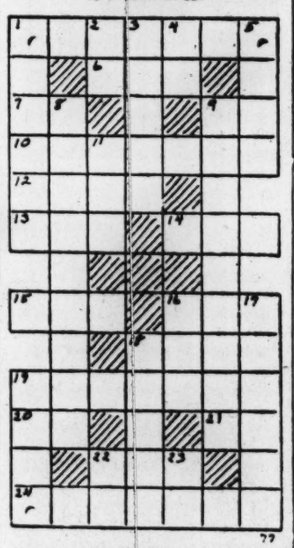
"What a Government!" he remarked with a grin. "Free gas-masks, free shelters, and now free baths.—Exchange.

In the Majority

We don't vouch for this one; maybe it's true, but you'd never get the Army to admit it. Anyhow, the idea is that many promising soldiers are being assigned to certain approved colleges for courses in engineering, and that the assignment is made alphabetically, and that of three hundred men recently sent to one small Southern college, two hundred and ninety-eight are named Brown.—The New Yorker.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What gulf lies between Sweden and Finland?
6—You might find a bolster on what article of furniture?
7—Historical Fort Sumter is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
9—What suffix indicates the object of an action?
10—What are the spiral ridges on a screw?
12—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
13—To pinch.
14—Inkhorn would contain what?
15—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
16—To pass over with a scraping or brushing movement.
18—What is a river of Yorkshire, England, flowing to the Ouse?
19—If you ate a drumhead, it would be what?
20—Article.
21—High voltage (abbr.).
22—Time is said to do what?
24—Who are members of band whom Frederic joins in Gilbert and Sullivan light opera?

Down
1—In what city was John Singleton Copley born?
2—Symbol for tantalum is what?
3—Who was most beautiful of all characters in Grecian legend?
4—Cheyenne River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
5—Eris was sister of what Greek god?
8—What fiction character made pilgrimage to Celestial City?
9—What was Sir Walter Scott's native city?
11—Knock.
16—Creek.
17—What is a plural of "beef"?
18—What is name of one of Pillars of Hercules?
19—What is a soft-finned, fresh-water fish?
22—Where was Hector Berlioz, composer, born (abbr.)?
23—Symbol for ytterium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

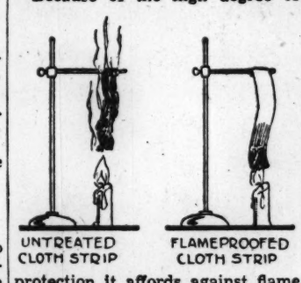
How Drapery Fabrics And Paper Decorations Can Be Flameproofed?

Thanks to chemical research, both paper and cloth now may be flameproofed so thoroughly that even a blazing blow-torch will merely scorch and blacken paper or cloth that has been treated.

This remarkable result is accomplished through the use of a crystalline substance known as ammonium sulfamate. And the flameproofing treatment requires only that the cloth or paper be sprayed or dipped in a solution of the chemical and then dried. This fire retardant, moreover, does not give off harmful fumes when paper or cloth impregnated with it is subjected to heat, and the treatment does not stiffen or visibly alter the appearance of the flameproofed fabrics.

Among the many uses for the flameproofing process might be mentioned the treatment of blankets and rugs in homes, hotels, ships, restaurants, etc.; children's clothing, fluffy evening gowns, mattresses, curtains, hangings, and pile fabrics, such as velvet draperies. The last-named fabrics are prone to "flash burn"—that is, flame will literally sweep across the nap of untreated fabric in an instant.

Because of the high degree of protection it affords against flame and flying sparks, the fire retardant finds wide use in industry. The clothing of workers in many foundries, steel mills, and shipyards is treated by dipping in an ammonium sulfamate solution after each laundering.



The hangings, whether of cloth or of paper, in theaters, halls, and eating places can be flameproofed by spray treatment.

Some progressive dry-cleaning and laundering establishments are reported to be offering to flameproof clothing, bed linen, blankets, and the like for customers desiring this extra service, and textile mills may flameproof fabrics in the course of manufacture.

—W. P. Keasbey

A New Ally

Bolivia, the twelfth Latin-American republic to declare war on the Axis nations, is the source of large quantities of tin, copper, zinc, tungsten and other vital strategic minerals now used in the United States.



Monitor Camera Club from Gordon Converse, United States Navy

Monitor Camera Club

This spectacular photograph of a nut-laden palm was taken by our contributor in the Southern Pacific combat area.

A Verse for Today . . .

Moreover I will subdue all thine enemies. Furthermore I tell thee that the LORD *will build thee an house.*—I CHRON. 17:10

Daily Anecdote

Critic and Pope's "Iliad"

When Pope began reading his Iliad to Lord Halifax, that noble ventured to criticize, not the work as a whole, but various passages and individual words, and here and there the turn of a phrase that did not quite please him.

This made the poet most unhappy, for, on the whole, the very parts which his lordship criticized were those with which the author was most satisfied. He told his woes to his friend, Sir Samuel Garth.

"Oh," consoled Garth, "do not disturb yourself in the least. If you knew his lordship as I know him, you would understand that it is his nature to criticize. My advice is that when you next visit his lordship you make it a point to assure him that you have kept his criticisms in mind. Then read to him those very passages, exactly as they now stand, and I will warrant you he will approve them warmly."

Pope took his friend's advice, and it worked like a charm, Lord Halifax exclaiming at the unchanged verses, "My dear Pope, they are now inimitable!"

Camera Comment

The Photographic Negative, by Herbert C. McKay, F. R. P. S. The amateur and professional will find much of interest in Mr. McKay's handling of this most important phase of photography. As a guide to better negatives this four volume set contains many valuable tips on processing that will improve darkroom technique. Photographs and diagrams aid in clarifying the technical data. The discussion of negatives logically starts with the use of emulsions and then takes up techniques, formulas, tables through the 800 pages, to the final chapter on tracing the reason for faulty negatives. Published by Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., New York. The set sells for $3.25.

Australia's Method

Soldiers in Australia between 18 and 19 years of age who have completed their military training will be used in rural mobile labor pools until mature enough to be sent to operational stations.



Not Too Busy!

Kansas City, Mo.

To many the name of Margaret Bourke-White means a famous photographer but to a number of families in this city and surrounding territory it means a link with a loved one in North Africa. While here recently lecturing on her experiences photographing the North African war front she called and arranged for visits with the families of boys she had met there. One had been the navigator of a bomber on which she was a passenger; two others have since been reported missing.

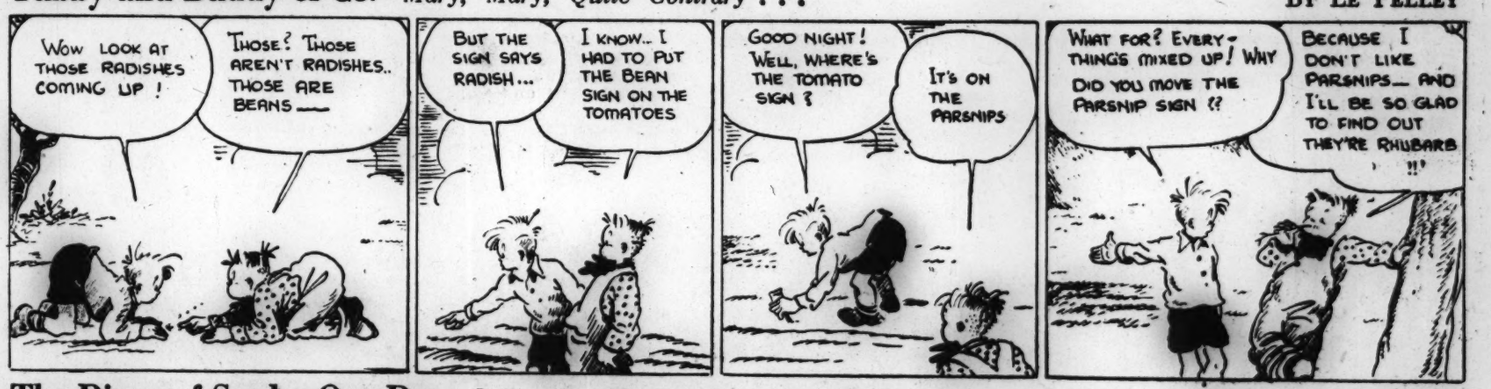
Comfort, joy, and hope dispensed by a busy person.



"I guess I'm what you might call a hazard."



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary . . .* By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can Do That Without Any Effort at All!* By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Sylvester Changes His Views* By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Next Round

American landings on Attu in the Aleutian Islands should not be connected, necessarily, with the current Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Washington and the presumed planning there of a major campaign in the Far East. It is useful to remember that a lag of about half a year usually intervenes between formulation of plans at these conferences and their actual execution in the field. Thus, those who expect succor for China on the grand scale to come along in the next few days are liable to disappointment. Logistics requires time.

How deeply the peoples of the United Nations wish this were not so! For the news from China and the Far East in recent days and weeks offers somber contrast to the jubilant developments in Tunisia; and should have ponderable effect both upon the conferees in Washington and upon any Britons and Americans permitting themselves to dream of an easy and short war.

In Chungking there is inflation, and it is a cruel infliction upon a people already understandably war weary. Chiang Kai-shek painfully compares the efficient war industry of Japan with his own sprawling, lagging, woefully supplied factories. The Chinese daily watch a relentless foe dig in more tightly, bend captured resources to his own evil purposes more effectively—and daily the Chinese become more disillusioned with the fine words of the democracies.

China acutely needs supplies both for troops and civilians, she needs the active help of the allies she has aided so much. She needs a few solid victories to give her cheer.

While it is true General Wavell reputedly has upwards of 1,500,000 men in India, the equipment and supply for this army in a wholesale push through Burma is another matter. Recent forays of these troops against numerically inferior Japanese have not been impressive. Moreover, the rainy season is supposed to start this month in Burma, lasting until October. That, too, must be weighed in Washington plans.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that the United Nations have forces at their command which, while they may not be able to bring direct relief to the Chinese, at least can inflict severe punishment, limit Japan's entrenchment, and simultaneously give the Chinese that tangible encouragement so needed to sustain her through the period of waiting for the land movement to begin. We refer to the growing American naval power in the Pacific.

It is true the United States Navy has a man-size job cut out for it in combating submarines in the Atlantic, but many of its great new ships are of a type unsuited for anti-submarine work, and are, in fact, at this time solely of value in attacking Japanese sea lanes, and sea lanes mean everything to Japan if she is to make effective use of her recent conquests.

Naval surface and air power has been growing by leaps and bounds in late months. It is incalculably greater than it was even nine months ago when marines moved into Guadalcanal. Perhaps the clue to what will occur next in the Pacific is contained in Admiral Halsey's typically laconic message to General Eisenhower the other day: "We hope to beat you to the next punch."

Maybe the Navy has—in the Aleutians.

Getting Rid of a Racket

An orchid to the majority of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives for ridding the Commonwealth of the "beano" racket—an organized business that filches money from the pockets of millions, especially those with little to spare, and has enriched its operators. The hold that this rich racket had was proved by the astonishing strength of the vote opposing the repeal of a 10-year-old law permitting it to operate. Like the racetrack business, and its affiliated handbook industry, "beano" keeps a great many on the payroll who can exert political pressure.

It is encouraging, also, to note the combined opposition of Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders in Wisconsin to efforts of the legislature to legalize slot machines and license "bingo," as the game is called in the Middle West. A similar bill was killed by the Pennsylvania State Senate, and, although the Roman Catholic Archbishop protested, Cincinnati city officials put a stop to the racket, from which some churches had benefited. The Nation's moral stamina seems to be strengthening during a time of world stress—which is a good sign for the future.

For Freedom From Want

Compromise forced by the exigencies of politics has apparently reduced the period of renewal for the reciprocal trade agreements, but its friends in Congress saved the Hull program from crippling amendments — for which they deserve thinking persons' thanks.

The secret of the House Republicans' insistence on only a two-year renewal is their confident faith—as voiced by Minority Leader Martin—that a new Administration will be in office by 1945. It is obvious that only loyalty to the war effort persuaded some members of the minority to lay aside their prejudices against the freedom of trade and support even this limited renewal. It is a pity that these gentlemen have such short memories.

After World War One, when first the Fordney-McCumber Act and secondly—and worse—the Smoot-Hawley tariff, effectually prevented Europe from paying its American debt with anything but gold, the time came when these payments had perforce to cease. Europe had little more gold to send. Since Uncle Sam, the world's richest customer, practically refused to buy, Europe's industry suffered, retaliatory tariffs were enacted—and a principal cause of world depression was born. Must the world re-enact this tragedy?

Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements hold bright promise for the postwar period of recuperation. They are an integral and necessary part of the foundation of one of the Four Freedoms—freedom from want. Unless the rich and powerful American nation permits others to do business with it free from throttling handicaps, stagnation, loss, privation will follow. And in such soil the seeds of war take root quickly.

As that dynamic Republican Representative Clare Boothe Luce, said: "The passage of this act is one of the small steps which we must take if we are to insure peace for our children."

Public and Labor: Neighbors

The American public, which does not like strikes in wartime industry, can find something to applaud in labor's efforts to hold down prices. Many labor leaders have recently discovered that workers are consumers as well as wage earners, and that rising prices threaten to eat up wages. Hence, organized labor, as never before, has started to move to protect prices.

No other group of consumers is so large, so well organized, so vocal—or so aggressive. Undoubtedly the labor world's pressure had its part in the recent decision of Government agencies to lower food prices through subsidies. Whatever the trade unions contribute to checking prices and inflation will benefit the public at large. And their representatives are actively at work on the problem.

It is a good thing for the Nation that labor is finally getting worked up about an issue which concerns everybody. Traditionally, the unions have been almost exclusively absorbed in wages. They have largely and naturally developed as a separate group. However, the tremendous increase in their membership is now tending to make the hermit outgrow his cave, as it were. Numbers are leading unions into still greater influence and power.

But the potentialities of power call for its right use, and the fullest wisdom seems likely to come to labor only with a broader view of public problems than labor's preoccupation in its own business has heretofore produced.

Obviously there is a lack of understanding between labor organizations and a public made up of so many elements—businessmen, farmers, housewives, professional people, and others—which would be substantially bridged if both broad groups had the chance to know each other better. They are still neighbors though they live on different floors of the same apartment building and are hardly aware of one another. This question of the cost of living which reaches into every home may help labor and its neighbors to see that they live in the same house.

If local products were unrationed, Texas would have plenty of beef, Louisiana all the oil it wants, Iowa pork in quantities, Kentucky spring lamb, California canned fruits, Wisconsin peas, York State cheese, and Massachusetts could have ten pairs of shoes for every man, woman, and child. The Down Mainers would get along all right because of their surplus trading ability.

American aviators could be wondering if it isn't about time the land of the Rising Sun was turning on its Axis.

Our Readers Say—

"More Mature Understanding"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Americans nowadays express a good deal of emotion with regard to the British Empire. If we wish to take a hand in its reforming, are we ready to assume the responsibility of so doing? If, as millions of us earnestly hope, our nation is ready to take its permanent place in the settlement of international affairs, no doubt, in the general after-war readjustments, parts of the world such as Malaya, Burma, India will receive attention and the voice of America would carry weight in the planning. While we still stand halting between two fires and are not ready to give assurance to our Allies, especially Great Britain, that we will hereafter co-operate in maintaining peace and justice among the peoples of the world, would it not better become us to stop "picking on" the British Empire?

If an unexpected fire has left one's kitchen in ruins, one does not leave it alone while going ahead with plans to clean out upstairs closets. There are some racial inequalities, some economic injustices, etc., within our own borders and in the hemisphere in which we are somewhat recently learning to be a really good neighbor; and we do not expect London to attempt to hurry us or dictate to us in solving such problems.

No doubt clever enemy agents in our midst are gleefully fanning the flames of this criticism of our honored and courageous ally. They know well how to stir up the emotions of our sixth-grade days when it was part of our budding patriotism to cry down the British "redcoats." For these days of danger we need more mature understanding and consistent good-will.

Waban, Mass. H. L. S.

Right Thinking Recommended

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thought is the one creative force in the universe, and a potent factor in our lives.

In the midst of the tragedy of war, politicians, clerics, economists, philosophers, the man in the street—all are thinking of the peace to come, and the new era with the social reforms necessary for a well-ordered community.

The success of reforms will not depend entirely upon material conditions, as these must be combined with a new spiritual outlook, to insure a harmonious unity of mind and purpose, which would solve problems as they arise.

Our actions are the reflections of our thoughts, for as we think, so we act—hence the unhappiness and distress in the world.

A regenerated world can only be attained through spiritual understanding, and what better basic ideal could humanity have than the philosophy of right thinking?

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, BART.
Crowborough, Sussex, England

"All the Angles"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am so grateful that our editors have definitely stated the facts and angles of the coal strike situation little known to the average citizen; and wish to express my appreciation that we have one newspaper that endeavors to give the public all the angles of vital questions. Like all citizens I have been intensely interested in news regarding the proposed coal strike and listened in vain over the radio for news of such details as above mentioned.

While I hold no brief for the miners (never having been in a coal mine), as a retired employee of one of the largest labor organizations in the United States, I have through the years had access to information dealing with all types of labor, including coal mining. One fact impressed me greatly; namely, that they do not work the year round in normal times, as was stated in one of your recent editorials.

One cannot help the miner either mentally or physically by condemning him, as our Chief Executive plainly showed in his radio appeal. I feel confident that many miners have wisdom and intelligence to go forward in the way that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

JESSIE MAY GEMMILL
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

"Always Got What They Wanted"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am glad you saw fit to give a somewhat tardy and grudging editorial in behalf of the coal miners. But you have failed to touch the facts, you and all other papers alike fail to take note of the fact that the miners have had no raise in wages for two years and some branches of Mr. Roosevelt's pet racketeers have had as much as 100 per cent raise. I refer to the C. I. O. They have always got what they wanted. Sometimes it has been delayed, but they got it, and more.

Now if Mr. Roosevelt wants to do right he will quit brewing political poison and for once be fair and grant the miners a fair raise and tell the people the reason why and quit venting his hate on John Lewis.

Now I think as little of John Lewis as I do of Roosevelt, but John is right and Roosevelt is wrong. I do not like to see The Christian Science Monitor used for political purposes.

Arapaho, Okla. H. C. BAIRD

A Word for Mr. Lewis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have a word in defense of John L. Lewis, on whose head many clubs are descending?

My memory takes me back to the early days of coal-mining and the long hard road their leader has traveled to bring anything like the life a human being should have for men who were warming our homes and developing our industries, while shortening their lives by underground labor amid constant danger.

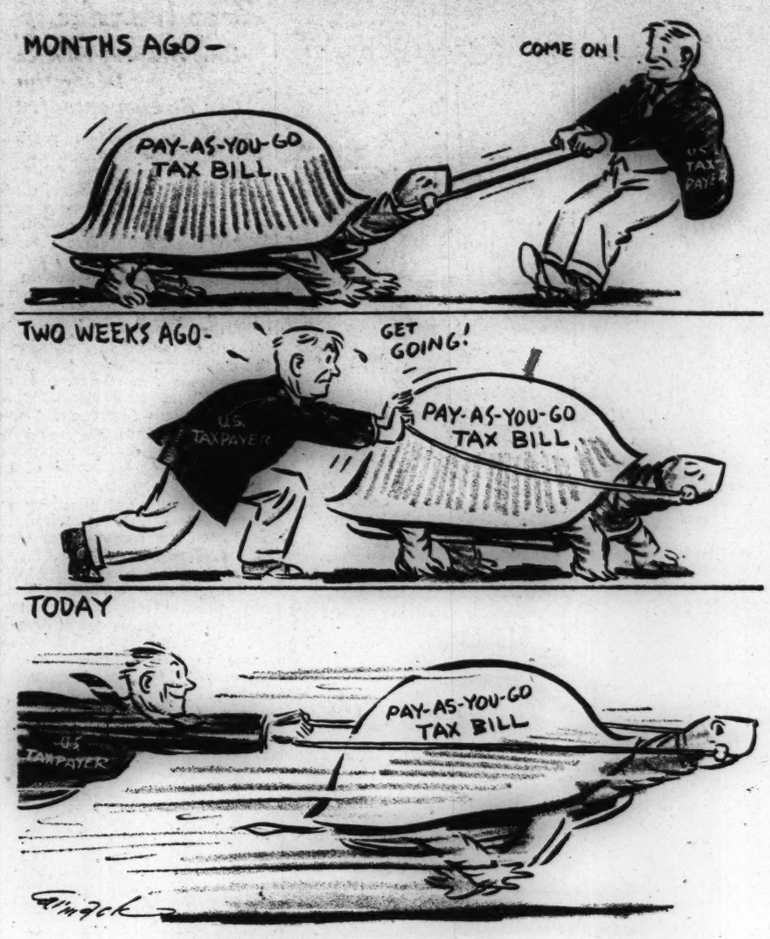
By steady struggle the coal miners have gained a decent wage, but can we expect them to work patiently for less than those in defense work?

Who are those flooding the press with jeers against the man who is loyal to his family of coal-miners? Is it the voice of labor? No. Harsh words against our labor leaders today may come home to roost.

(MRS.) IDA HANSON MCNAMARA
Caribou, Maine

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Speedy, Once He Got Started



Down the Middle of the Road

On Songs

By Erwin D. Canham

A good many trite things have been said, down through the years, about a nation's songs. Despite that handicap, one of Britain's ablest statesmen takes time out in the midst of busy war duties to write an estimate of war songs—and American war songs at that. Col. the Right Hon. Walter Elliot, M. P., has long been regarded as one of the rising members of the Conservative Party. In a recent issue of the Spectator he reveals a degree of erudition in American war songs which would be surprising if one didn't remember that British public men are constantly prowling about in all sorts of odd corners.

Colonel Elliot says that the United States of America is the only part of the English-speaking world which has a living tradition of expression in war song. He traces American history from "Yankee Doodle" through "John Brown's Body" to "Pass the Ammunition." He points out that our war songs of World War One were filled with arrogance which foreshadowed isolation. Arrogance in these words:

> The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming
> You can hear them drumming,
> Everywhere.

and isolation in the lines:

> . . . we're coming over,
> And we won't be back—till—it's—over
> Over there.

These, he says, were "ominous lines" foreshadowing the Congressional elections of 1918 and the Senate's decision in 1919–20.

* * *

Today, however, Colonel Elliot is extremely optimistic. He asks whether a great American war song exists, says it does, and adds: "Its message is—humility, the last thing one would expect to hear from America. You have only to hear it to know that this is true:

> Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition. . . .
> And we'll all stay free!

Of this song Colonel Elliot says: "It is a jingle of words with no claim to artistic aspiration or to literary merit. Yet I would rather ally myself to America on the strength of these lines than on the Ball Resolution, or any formal declaration by President or people. For it expresses not merely humility, but that sense of hazard, of some frightful peril escaped, if it is to be escaped, by the skin of the teeth, which is latent, but very present, in the minds of the democracies today, and lies at the root of all their gropings towards co-operation. Also, and this is a strange thing to find in our modern world, it recurs again, in however flippant and casual a manner, to a sense of religion. It calls into play co-ordinates derived not entirely from human time and human experience, which certainly went into the making of the Republic, and it would seem, still persist among the factors that sustain it."

Though Colonel Elliot is reading a great deal into one song—which we are afraid has long since begun to pass from the radios and lips of most Americans—nevertheless there is sound basic perception in what he says.

The American mood, as truly expressed in song, is now much more nearly humility than it was in the first World War, or in most peacetime periods. And he is right, indeed, in thinking that religion once more lends its inspiring influence to the hearts and minds of men. There are plenty of proofs of this fact—from the foxholes of Bataan to the rubber liferafts of the seven seas and the slit trenches of Tunisia. Such humility was manifested under adversity during the American Civil War. It was the atmosphere of Valley Forge, if humility is not too weak a word to express the yearning toward God which gave men their only solace in those dark days.

And one of the most haunting songs of this war, more recent than "Pass the Ammunition" tells the story more nearly. It is, of course, "Comin' in on a Wing and a Pray'r." Again one apologizes for parts of the jingle, but it does end on this note:

> How we sing as we limp thru the air—
> Look below, there's our field over there—
> With our full crew aboard and our trust
> in the Lord we're
> Comin' in on a wing and a pray'r.

* * *

I do not know how popular these songs are with fighting men. One has a sneaking suspicion that they would prefer to sing, "You'd be so Nice to Come Home To" or "My Little Gray Home in the West" not to mention others of a distinctly more ribald nature. But it is the people at home, who actually do sing these war songs, who need the lesson of humility. We are glad Colonel Elliot thinks America is humble. We hope we are. We know that our men in peril are, and that they turn their eyes to divine protection in a manner seldom precedented on such a scale in our national history. We believe the great problem of world civilization is to keep this mood, this turning to God, in the years of peacemaking and ever after.

Mirror of World Opinion

What We War Against

Today, we are engaged in the greatest trial known to mankind, embracing every habitable portion of the earth. All of our wealth, our resources, our manpower and, lastly, our womanpower are engaged in the destruction of a force with declared intentions to destroy religion. This crime cannot come to pass, and it is for this we have lifted the sword of battle. We love freedom, liberty and the worship of Him, the author of liberty. These are the reasons for our engaging in this ghastly war. We have no hate for enemies as men; we extend the doctrine of neighborly love to include even our enemies. We do make war, however, against our enemies' present evil designs. The destruction of the church and of its servants and every symbol of righteousness—these things we hate, and will not allow to happen. . . .

We who profess religion, then, must carry the moral responsibility like the founders of our nation who also suffered through years of bloodshed, to the end that our way of life, our choice of worship and our right to freedom and liberty will prevail.—Rear Admiral GEORGE L. WEYLER, on dedicating the new Navy Chapel at the Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The Wide Horizon

"Hitting It Off" Together

By Norman Ingrey

BUENOS AIRES

One night recently I attended a local Anglo-American "get-together" in Quilmes, a southern suburb of Buenos Aires. The guest speaker was a distinguished British airman, Commodore André Walser, the service attaché at the Embassy, and it impressed me how everybody in the small hall cheered when, addressing himself particularly to his compatriots, he said that the "future of the world depends on our hitting it off with the Americans"—by which he meant the people of the United States.

The warning, of course, applies to general Anglo-American co-operation after this war, to assure the political and economic rehabilitation of this world on sound and lasting bases. Some universal league or regional councils formulae obviously have to be devised to provide permanent peace and social security for all men. Britons and Americans will be called upon to co-operate as vigorously and as sincerely in the future task as in the present one of overcoming the Nazis. Their leaders in every sphere of thought and action will be in constant contact as their plans are subjected to the test of postwar application. The people themselves probably will be in closer contact than ever before, for the war will be found to have revolutionized transatlantic travel. Trade representatives of the two countries will meet in every corner of the earth, co-operating here, competing there, and always, we trust, contributing to the peaceful and prosperous development of other countries. As Commodore Walser said, they will have to "hit it off" together.

* * *

This brings me to the special responsibility which will rest on British and American representatives and residents in South America after the war. Not that there is no special responsibility today. The two communities here in Argentina, acting through their Chambers of Commerce, have acknowledged this by appointing committees to combat mischievous maneuvering, whatever the source, which threatens existing harmony. The real test will come, however, in the postwar days, when the need for harmonious co-operation will be as great, though the emotional war stimulus will be lacking.

Here in South America, it must be remembered, we shall probably see relatively early renewal of Anglo-American trade competition, under conditions different from those obtaining in other parts of the world. Continental geography has never been so vital to Americans, and it is to be anticipated that, for reasons of security alone, based on the modern criterion of bombing distances, they will maintain a new and keener scrutiny of southern horizons. This special vigilance is not inconsistent with, rather is it an obligation incurred by, the policy of good neighborliness, the foundations of which have been set sure in fact in the past decade.

The success of any policy is apparent in its manifestations. The Latin peoples of the Western Hemisphere have benefited, directly and materially, from good neighborliness, and anything that contributes to their progress is beneficial to the many British connections with this continent. Most Britons recognize this. But competition is bound to develop, however much international trade may be rationalized and regulated in the early postwar days. Britain, for instance, will most likely want to carry into effect the plans it had well advanced before the war of operating an air line to South America. We all have seen recently how much dynamite is stored away in the prospect of postwar competition on international air routes.

* * *

As trading conditions return to normality in this part of the world all of us living and working here, no matter how humble and unobtrusive our individual role, must be on guard against the "fifth columnist" who would disturb the peace and friendship among us. We must beware of those who would play off one English-speaking nation against the other. Temptations of immediate profit and privilege must be resisted where these imply potential danger to the common tie.

Much depends on the diplomatic and economic representatives dispatched from Washington and London, though there is an abundance of official assurances that this aspect of the problem is being given close attention. But the basic responsibility will rest with the ordinary members of the two communities. To quote Commodore Walser, they will have to "hit it off" together.

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